

WANDERING FATOU COMPONENTS AND ALGEBRAIC JULIA SETS

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ABSTRACT. We study the dynamics of polynomials with coefficients in a non-Archimedean field K , where K is a field containing a dense subset of algebraic elements over a discrete valued field k . We prove that every wandering Fatou component is contained in the basin of a periodic orbit. We obtain a complete description of the new Julia set points that appear when passing from K to the Berkovich line over K . We give a dynamical characterization of polynomials having algebraic Julia sets. More precisely, we establish that a polynomial with algebraic coefficients has algebraic Julia set if every critical element is nonrecurrent.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study the dynamics of polynomials $P: K \rightarrow K$ where K is a non-Archimedean field which is complete and algebraically closed. Moreover, we will assume that there exists a discrete valued field $k \subseteq K$ such that

$$k^a = \{z \in K \mid [k(z) : k] < +\infty\}$$

form a dense subset of K . Examples of such fields are the field \mathbb{C}_p of p -adic numbers and the field, which we will denote by \mathbb{L} , which is the completion of an algebraic closure of the field of formal Laurent series with coefficients in \mathbb{C} . Dynamics over \mathbb{C}_p naturally arise in number theory and dynamics over \mathbb{L} naturally appears in the study of parameter spaces of complex rational maps [15].

For complex rational maps acting on the Riemann sphere, Sullivan [22] proved, with the aid of quasi-conformal techniques, that every connected component of the Fatou set of a rational map $R \in \mathbb{C}(z)$ of degree ≥ 2 is eventually periodic (Sullivan's No Wandering Domains Theorem). This is no longer true for general non-Archimedean fields. In fact, Benedetto [3] established the existence of p -adic polynomials having wandering (analytic) domains which are not attracted to a periodic orbit. This result heavily relies on the fact that over p -adic fields, whose residual characteristic is $p > 0$, there exists a phenomenon called *wild ramification*.

The aim of this paper is to study the interplay between algebraic and dynamical properties of points in the Julia set of a polynomial. As a consequence, we establish that for *tame* polynomials (see Definition 2.9), that is, for polynomials such that wild ramification does not occur, the dynamics is free of nontrivial wandering domains (see Corollary B below).

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Recent developments on the theory of iteration of rational maps over non-Archimedean fields put in evidence that the correct space to study the action of rational maps is the *Berkovich space* (e.g. [1, 8, 11, 17, 18, 19]). The action of a polynomial $P \in K[z]$ extends to the *Berkovich affine line* $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ associated to K . Moreover, the notions of Julia set (chaotic dynamics) and Fatou set (tame dynamics) also extend to $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$. Our first main result is a complete description of the new Julia set points that appear when passing from K to $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$. We will denote by \mathcal{J}_P the Julia set of P .

Theorem A. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$. Then $\mathcal{J}_P \setminus K$ is empty or, there exist finitely many repelling periodic orbits $\mathcal{O}_1, \dots, \mathcal{O}_m \subseteq \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \setminus K$ such that*

$$\mathcal{J}_P \setminus K = \text{GO}(\mathcal{O}_1) \sqcup \dots \sqcup \text{GO}(\mathcal{O}_m),$$

where $\text{GO}(\mathcal{O}_j)$ denotes the grand orbit of \mathcal{O}_j .

The previous theorem is first proven for polynomials in $K[z]$ with algebraic coefficients over the field k . Here, we rely on our study of the interplay between the geometry of the Julia set and the underlying algebraic structure (section 6). For a general tame polynomial with coefficients in K , we use a perturbation technique furnished by a key proposition (Proposition 7.1) inspired by complex polynomial dynamics (e.g. [16]).

Standard techniques (see Proposition 2.13) allow us to deduce the above mentioned nonwandering result from Theorem A.

Corollary B. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Then, every wandering Fatou component is in the basin of a periodic orbit.*

Benedetto [2] proved a similar result to Corollary B for rational maps with algebraic coefficients over \mathbb{Q}_p with some slightly different hypothesis.

In terms of k, K and in our language, Theorem B on [4] says that every wandering Fatou component of a rational map with algebraic coefficients over k is in the basin of a periodic orbit. Benedetto asks (question (2) at the end of the introduction of [4]) if this is true for rational maps with coefficients in K , assuming that the characteristic of the residual field of K is zero. Corollary B above gives an affirmative answer to the question posed by Benedetto in the case of polynomials.

After extending the notion of *algebraic degree of $x \in K$ over k* for arbitrary points $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ (see section 5) we obtain the algebraic counterpart of the previous topological dynamics results.

Theorem C. *Let $P(z) \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and with algebraic coefficients over k . If the algebraic degree of every element in \mathcal{J}_P is finite then the critical elements contained in \mathcal{J}_P are not recurrent. In that case the algebraic degrees of the elements of \mathcal{J}_P are uniformly bounded.*

In a special type of fields, which will denote by \mathbb{L}_F , we obtain the converse of the previous theorem. Here F is an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 and \mathbb{L}_F is the completion of an algebraic closure of the field $F((\tau))$ of formal Laurent series with coefficients in F with respect to some non-Archimedean absolute value. See subsection 6.5 for definitions.

Theorem D. *Let $P(z) \in \mathbb{L}_F[z]$ be polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and with algebraic coefficients over $F((\tau))$. Then the algebraic degree of every element in \mathcal{J}_P is finite*

if and only if the critical elements contained in \mathcal{J}_P are not recurrent. In that case, \mathcal{J}_P is contained in a finite extension of $F((\tau))$.

1.1. Outline of the paper. Section 2 consists of basic definitions and facts about the Berkovich affine line and the action of polynomials on $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$.

In sections 3 and 4 we introduce the *dynamical sequence* and the *geometric sequence* of a polynomial. We employ these objects throughout the paper since they organize our topological and algebraic study of the convex hull of the Julia set.

In Section 5 we extend the notion of algebraic degree to the Berkovich line and explore its basic properties as well as the relation between the algebraic degree and the *equilibrium measure* (e.g. [1, 8, 11, 10])

In Section 6, for polynomials with algebraic coefficients, we describe the behavior of the algebraic degree along geometric sequences. Then we prove Corollary B, in the case of polynomials with algebraic coefficients, and finish the section with the proofs of Theorem C and of Theorem D.

In Section 7 we establish Proposition 7.1 which is the key to perturb polynomials (with transcendental coefficients), preserving the dynamics along an orbit. Then we prove Theorem A in full generality and, as a consequence, we obtain Corollary B.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Non-Archimedean fields. Let K be a field with characteristic zero endowed with a non-Archimedean absolute value $|\cdot|$. That is, an absolute value satisfying the *strong triangle inequality*

$$|z_1 + z_2| \leq \max\{|z_1|, |z_2|\}$$

for all $z_1, z_2 \in K$. Examples of such fields are the field of p -adic numbers \mathbb{Q}_p and the field \mathbb{L}_F of Puiseux series with coefficients in F that will discuss in detail in subsection 6.5. For more about non-Archimedean fields see [7, 12].

The set $|K^\times| := \{|z| \mid z \in K^\times\}$ of nonzero values of $|\cdot|$ is a multiplicative subgroup of the positive real numbers called the *value group of K* . We say that the absolute value $|\cdot|$ is *discrete* if $|K^\times|$ is discrete as a subset of \mathbb{R} .

We denote by $\mathfrak{o}_K := \{z \in K \mid |z| \leq 1\}$ the *ring of integers of K* and by \mathfrak{m}_K its unique maximal ideal, i.e. $\mathfrak{m}_K := \{z \in K \mid |z| < 1\}$. The *residual field of K* is the quotient field $\tilde{K} := \mathfrak{o}_K / \mathfrak{m}_K$. As we will see later, there exists a substantial difference according the characteristic of the residual field is either 0 or $p > 0$.

For $z_0 \in K$ and $r > 0$ we define the sets

$$B_r^+(z_0) := \{z \in K \mid |z - z_0| \leq r\} \quad \text{and} \quad B_r(z_0) := \{z \in K \mid |z - z_0| < r\}.$$

If r belongs to the value group of K , then the sets defined above are different and we say that $B_r^+(z_0)$ (resp. $B_r(z_0)$) is a *closed ball* (resp. *open ball*). If r is not in the value group of K , then the sets $B_r(z_0)$ and $B_r^+(z_0)$ coincide and we say that $B_r(z_0) = B_r^+(z_0)$ is an *irrational ball*. Despite these names, every ball is open and closed in the metric topology induced in K by the absolute value $|\cdot|$.

2.2. Balls and polynomial. Given a nonconstant polynomial P with coefficients in K , define the *local degree* of P at $z_0 \in K$ as the largest integer $\deg_{z_0}(P) \geq 1$ such that $(z - z_0)^{\deg_{z_0}(P)}$ divides $P(z) - P(z_0)$ in the ring $K[z]$. If $\deg_{z_0}(P) > 1$

we say that z_0 is a *critical point of P* with *multiplicity* $\deg_{z_0}(P) - 1$. We denote by $\text{Crit}^I(P)$ the subset of K formed by the critical points of P .

The image of a ball $B \subseteq K$, under the action of P , is a ball, of the same type than B , and there exists an integer larger than 1, denoted by $\deg_B(P)$, and called *degree of P at B* , such that

$$\deg_B(P) = \sum_{\{z \in B \mid P(z) = z'\}} \deg_{z'}(P)$$

for all $z' \in B$ (e.g. see section 2 in [18]).

Moreover, the preimage of a ball B is a finite union of pairwise disjoint balls B_1, \dots, B_m of the same type than B and

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \deg_{B_j}(P) = \deg(P).$$

2.3. Berkovich affine line. We will need only basic facts about the structure of the Berkovich affine line and its topology. For more details see [9, 18, 19, 21], for the original construction of V. G. Berkovich, see [5].

We identify the Berkovich line with an appropriate quotient of the set \mathcal{S}_K of all the strictly decreasing sequences of closed balls of K . This construction is a slight modification of the given one in [21].

On the set \mathcal{S}_K we define the equivalence relation \sim given by: $(B_j) \sim (B'_j)$ if for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the sequence (B_j) (resp. (B'_j)) is eventually contained in B'_n (resp. B_n).

The *Berkovich analytic space associated to the affine line over K* (for short, the Berkovich line) denoted by $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$, is (as a set) the quotient \mathcal{S}_K / \sim .

If the sequence (B_j) is equivalent to (B'_j) , then $\cap B_j = \cap B'_j$. Note that the field K is not spherically complete, that is, there exist decreasing sequences of closed balls having empty intersection. However, consider $(B_j) \in \mathcal{S}_K$ such that $B = \cap B_j$ is not empty. Then B is a closed ball, an irrational ball or a point of K . Moreover, the intersection B determines completely the equivalence class of (B_j) . In this case, we denote the equivalence class of (B_j) by x_B and we will say that x_B in $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$, is the *point associated to B* and that B is the *ball associated to x_B* .

The elements of the Berkovich line $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ are classified in the following four types:

- (1) *Type I or classical points*, corresponding to the equivalence classes of sequences whose intersection is a point in K . We identify K with these elements of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$.
- (2) *Type II or rational points*, corresponding to elements x_B where B is a closed ball.
- (3) *Type III or irrational points* that is, the points of the form x_B where B an irrational ball of K .
- (4) *Type IV or singular points*, corresponding to the equivalence classes of decreasing sequences of closed balls with empty intersection.

The inclusion between the balls of K induces a partial order, denoted by \preceq , in $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$. If $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ (resp $x' \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$) is the equivalence class of (B_j) (resp. (B'_j)) we say that $x \preceq x'$ if, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the sequence (B_j) is eventually contained in B'_n . We say that $x \prec y$ if $x \preceq y$ and $x \neq y$. In the case that x_B and $x_{B'}$ are nonsingular elements, we have that $x_B \preceq x_{B'}$ if and only if B is contained in B' .

For all $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ denote the set of elements larger than x by

$$[x, \infty[:= \{w \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid x \prec w\}.$$

Observe that $[x, \infty[$ is isomorphic, as an ordered set, to $[0, +\infty[\subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

Given two points x, y in the Berkovich line $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ we have that

$$[x, \infty[\cap [y, \infty[= [x \vee y, \infty[$$

where $x \vee y$ is the smallest element larger than x and y . If x is different than y then the element $x \vee y$ is a type II point.

Given two elements $x, y \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ let

$$[x, y] := \{w \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid x \prec w \prec x \vee y\} \cup \{w \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid y \prec w \prec x \vee y\}.$$

The sets $]x, y]$, $[x, y[$ and $]x, y[$ are defined in the obvious way.

For x in the Berkovich line, the *diameter* of x is

$$\text{diam}(x) := \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam}(B_j),$$

where (B_j) is a representative of x . For x_B , a nonsingular element, the diameter of x_B coincides with the diameter (radius) of the ball B .

In order to endow the Berkovich affine line with a topology, we define an *open ball* of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ and a *closed ball* of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ by

$$\mathcal{B}(a, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid \text{diam}(a \vee x) < r\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}^+(a, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid \text{diam}(a \vee x) \leq r\}$$

respectively, where $a \in K$ and $r > 0$.

The *weak topology* on the Berkovich line is the smallest topology containing all the open balls and the complements of closed balls of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$.

If $B = B_r^+(a) \subseteq K$ we have that the closure \overline{B} of B in $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ is $\mathcal{B}^+(a, r)$. The boundary of $\mathcal{B}^+(a, r)$ is $\{x_B\}$, although we will often abuse of notation and write simple $\partial \mathcal{B}^+(a, r) = x_B$.

For all $x \neq y \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ there exists an order preserving bijection between $[x, \infty[$ and an interval of \mathbb{R} . Moreover, there exists an isomorphism between $[x, x \vee y]$ and a closed interval of \mathbb{R} . Hence, following Definition 3.5 in [9] $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ is an *unrooted nonmetric tree*.

Let $B = B_r^+(a)$ be a closed ball of K and consider $x_B \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ the type II point associated to B . We say that two elements $x, y \prec x_B$ are in the same *direction at* x_B if $x \vee y \prec x_B$. Given $x \prec x_B$, the set of elements in the same direction as x at x_B is the open ball $\mathcal{B}(z, r)$ of the Berkovich line, where $z \in B$ is such that $z \prec x$.

The *tangent space at* x_B , denoted by T_{x_B} , is the set of all the directions at x_B .

After an affine change of coordinates h , such that $h(B_1^+(0)) = B$ we can identify the directions in T_{x_B} with the directions at the point associated to the ball $B_1^+(0)$ and these directions can be naturally identified with the residual field of K .

We say that a set X of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ is *convex*, if for all $x, y \in X$ we have that $[x, y]$ is contained in X . For X a subset of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ we define the *convex hull* of X to be the set

$$\text{conv}(X) = \bigcup_{x, y \in X} [x, y].$$

A convex subset of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ is always a connected set.

2.4. The action of a polynomial over the Berkovich line. The action of a nonconstant polynomial P with coefficients in K has a unique continuous extension to $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$, which we also denote by P . More precisely, if x is the equivalence class of (B_j) , then $P(x)$ is defined as the equivalence class of the sequence $(P(B_j))$. If $x = x_B$ is a non singular element, we have that $P(x_B) = x_{P(B)}$.

The map $P: \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ is increasing, open and preserves the type of the points. For all $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ the set of preimages of x under P is finite. The image of a ball \mathcal{B} of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ is a ball of the same type, and its preimage is a finite union of pairwise disjoint balls of the same type than \mathcal{B} .

To extend the notion of local degree of P to $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ let

$$\deg_x(P) := \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \deg_{B_j}(P),$$

where (B_j) is a representative of the class x . We have that $\deg_{x_B}(P) = \deg_B(P)$, for all non singular elements $x_B \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$.

Remark 2.1. Given $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ with preimages x_1, \dots, x_m , we have that

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \deg_{x_j}(P) = \deg(P).$$

We say that $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ is a *critical element* of P if $\deg_x(P) \geq 2$. The structure of the critical set

$$\text{Crit}(P) := \{x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid \deg_x(P) \geq 2\}$$

depends strongly on the characteristic of the residual field \tilde{K} , as we will see in subsection 2.6.

Let $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ be a type II point. Given a direction \mathcal{D} in T_x , that is, an open ball \mathcal{D} of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ such that $\partial\mathcal{D} = x$, we have that $P(\mathcal{D})$ is a direction in $T_{P(x)}$. Hence, the action of P in the Berkovich line induces a map $T_x P: T_x \rightarrow T_{P(x)}$ between the tangent spaces at x and $P(x)$. After affine changes of coordinates h_1, h_2 such that $h_2(P(B)) = \mathfrak{o}$ and $h_1(\mathfrak{o}) = B$ the map $T_x P$ coincides with the reduction of P to the residual field \tilde{K} . Hence, $T_x P$ is a polynomial map in $\tilde{K}[z]$ of degree lower than or equal to $\deg(P)$.

For further reference we establish a relation between the local degree of P at a type II point $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ and the degree of $T_x P$.

Remark 2.2. Let $P \in K[z]$ be polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and let $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ be a type II point. If $\zeta' \in \tilde{K}$ then

$$\deg_x(P) = \deg(T_x P) = \sum_{\{\zeta \in \tilde{K} \mid T_x P(\zeta) = \zeta'\}} \deg_\zeta(T_x P).$$

2.5. The Hyperbolic Space. We denote by \mathbb{H}_K the *hyperbolic space* of K , that is, the set of nonclassical elements in the Berkovich Line. This set has a tree structure induced by the structure of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$.

Over \mathbb{H}_K we can define the *hyperbolic distance*,

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, y) = 2 \log \text{diam}(x \vee y) - \log \text{diam}(x) - \log \text{diam}(y),$$

which is compatible with the tree structure of \mathbb{H}_K . More precisely, the set \mathbb{H}_K with the hyperbolic distance is a \mathbb{R} -tree. That is, for all $x, y \in \mathbb{H}_K$ the length of the

segment $[x, y]$, which is a geodesic segment, coincides with the hyperbolic distance between x and y .

For further reference we state, without proof, the following straightforward fact

Lemma 2.3. *Let w, y, x in $\mathbb{A}_K^{1, \text{an}}$. We have that $d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, y) = d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, w) + d_{\mathbb{H}}(w, y)$ if and only if w belongs to $[x, y]$.*

The hyperbolic distance behaves nicely under the action of a polynomial. More precisely we have the following lemma which is a restatement of Corollary 4.8 of [19].

Lemma 2.4. *Let $P \in K[z]$ and consider $x \prec x' \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1, \text{an}}$. Suppose that $\deg_y(P) = \lambda$ for all $y \in]x, x'[$. Then*

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(P(x), P(x')) = \lambda \cdot d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, x').$$

The metric topology induced in \mathbb{H}_K by the hyperbolic distance is called *strong topology*. Every open set $X \subseteq \mathbb{H}_K$ for the topology induced in \mathbb{H}_K by the weak topology is an open set for the strong topology. Moreover, $(\mathbb{H}_K, d_{\mathbb{H}})$ is a complete metric space.

Our default topology will always be the weak topology in $\mathbb{A}_K^{1, \text{an}}$ and \mathbb{H}_K .

2.6. The Critical Set of P . Let $P \in K[z]$ be a polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . The structure of the critical set of P depends strongly on the characteristic of the residual field of K , as we will see in the following propositions. We will first assume that $\text{char}(\tilde{K}) = 0$.

Proposition 2.5. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and let $B \subseteq K$ be a ball. If the characteristic of \tilde{K} is zero, then*

$$\deg_B(P) = 1 + \deg_B(P')$$

Proof. After an affine change of coordinates we can suppose that B and $P(B)$ contain 0. Since $\text{char}(\tilde{K}) = 0$ we have that $|n| = 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, the Newton polygon of P' is a translation of the Newton polygon of $P - P(0)$. Hence, the number of zeros of P' in B is the number of zeros of P in B minus 1. \square

Remark 2.6. Note that if $\text{char}(\tilde{K}) = 0$ and $B \subseteq K$ is a ball, then the following holds

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_B(P) - 1 &= \sum_{z \in B} (\deg_z(P) - 1) \\ &= \sum_{w \in B \cap \text{Crit}^I(P)} (\deg_w(P) - 1). \end{aligned}$$

That is, the degree of P at the ball B is determined by the critical points of P contained in B . We will refer to the identity above as the *Riemann-Hurwitz formula*.

From above, we have that in the case of $\text{char}(\tilde{K}) = 0$, the set $\text{Crit}(P)$ coincides with the set

$$\bigcup_{w \in \text{Crit}^I(P)} [w, \infty).$$

Therefore $\text{Crit}(P)$ is a finite subtree of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1, \text{an}}$. That is, $\text{Crit}(P)$ has finitely many vertices and finitely many edges. There is one distinguished edge of the form $[x, \infty[$.

The other edges are closed segments. In particular, we have that the local degree at a singular element is always 1.

The situation in the case of $\text{char}(\tilde{K}) = p > 0$ is, in general, completely different.

Proposition 2.7. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a polynomial with degree ≥ 2 and let $B \subseteq K$ be a ball such that $m = \deg_B(P)$. If the characteristic of \tilde{K} is $p > 0$ and $(p, m) = 1$ then*

$$\deg_B(P) = 1 + \deg_B(P')$$

Proof. After an affine change of coordinates we can suppose that 0 belongs to B and $P(B)$. Since the local degree is m , we have that $(m, \log(|a_m|))$ is a vertex of the Newton polygon of P . Since $(p, m) = 1$ it follows that

$$(m - 1, \log(|ma_m|)) = (m - 1, \log(|a_m|))$$

is a vertex of the newton polygon of P' . In the Newton polygon of P' the slope before $m - 1$ can only increase and the slope after $m - 1$ can only decrease with respect to the slopes before and after m in the Newton polygon of P . Hence, the number of zeros of P' in B is the number of zeros of P in B minus 1. \square

Proposition 2.8. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a polynomial with degree ≥ 2 and let $B \subseteq K$ be a closed or irrational ball such that $m = \deg_B(P)$. If the characteristic of \tilde{K} is $p > 0$ and $m = p^r n$ with $(p, n) = 1$ and $r > 1$, then $\text{Crit}(P) \cap \mathbb{H}_K$ has nonempty interior with respect to the strong topology. In particular, $\text{Crit}(P)$ is not a finite tree.*

Proof. Let x_B the point associated to the ball B . Since $\deg_{x_B}(P) = p^r m$ there exists a type II point $x_B \prec x$ such that $\deg_x(P)$ is also $p^r n$ and $\deg_{\mathcal{D}}(P) = p^r n$, where \mathcal{D} is the direction at x that contains x_B . If we consider the action between T_x and $T_{P(x)}$, we have that $p^r n = \deg(T_x P) = \deg_{\mathcal{D}}(T_x P)$. After affine changes of coordinates we can suppose that x and $P(x)$ are the point associated to the ball $B_1^+(0)$ and $0 \in \mathcal{D} = P(\mathcal{D})$. It follows that $T_x P$, which is a polynomial of degree $p^r n$, has a fixed point with local degree $p^r n$. Hence

$$T_x P(\zeta) = \zeta^{p^r n} = (\zeta^p)^{p^{r-1} n}.$$

By Lemma 10.1 in [20] we have that P coincide with $z^{p^r n}$ in a strong neighborhood \mathcal{U} of x . Since x is a *inseparable fixed point* (Definition 5.4 in [20]) for $z^{p^r n}$ we can use Proposition 10.2 in [20] to conclude the existence of a strong neighborhood \mathcal{V} of x such that $\deg_y(z^{p^r n}) > p$ for all $y \in \mathcal{V}$. Then

$$\deg_y(P) = \deg_y(z^{p^r n}) > p$$

for all $y \in \mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{V}$. Therefore $\text{Crit}(P)$ has nonempty interior with respect to the strong topology. In this case $\text{Crit}(P)$ is not a finite tree. \square

The following definition is motivated by the previous propositions

Definition 2.9. We say that a nonsimple polynomial $P \in K[z]$ is *tame* if the critical set of P is a finite tree.

For instance, if $\text{char}(\tilde{K}) = 0$ then any polynomial is tame. If the residual characteristic of K is $p > 0$, then any polynomial with degree $d < p$ is tame.

If the residual characteristic of K is $p > 0$ we have, by Proposition 2.8, that P is a tame polynomial if and only if P is a nonsimple polynomial and the set

$$\{\deg_x(P) \mid x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}\}$$

does not contain multiples of p .

If $P \in K[z]$ is a tame polynomial we have that $\text{Crit}(P)$ coincides with the set

$$\bigcup_{w \in \text{Crit}^I(P)} [w, \infty).$$

Moreover, the Riemann-Hurwitz formula (see Remark 2.6) is valid. Our main results will be on tame polynomials.

2.7. Julia and Fatou sets in the Berkovich line. In analogy to complex polynomial dynamics the *filled Julia set* of P is defined by

$$\mathcal{K}_P := \{x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid (P^n(x)) \text{ is precompact}\}.$$

The filled Julia set of P is always nonempty, since it contains the classical periodic points of P .

We define the *Julia set* of P , denoted by \mathcal{J}_P , as the boundary of the filled Julia set of P , that is, $\mathcal{J}_P = \partial \mathcal{K}_P$. An equivalent definition, which will be useful, is the following: a point $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ belongs to \mathcal{J}_P if for every open neighborhood V of x , we have that

$$\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \setminus \bigcup_{n \geq 0} P^n(V),$$

has at most one element.

The Julia set is a compact, totally invariant (i.e. $P(\mathcal{J}_P) = \mathcal{J}_P = P^{-1}(\mathcal{J}_P)$) and nonempty set. Moreover, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $\mathcal{J}_P = \mathcal{J}_{P^n}$. Furthermore, it can be characterized as the smallest compact set totally invariant by the action of P .

The *Fatou set* of P , denoted by \mathcal{F}_P , is defined as the complement of the Julia set of P . This is a nonempty open set. We say that $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \setminus \mathcal{K}_P$ is the *basin of attraction of ∞* . Note that the basin of attraction of ∞ is a convex set, and therefore a connected set. Moreover, it is a Fatou component.

The *classical filled Julia set* of P , denoted by \mathcal{K}_P^I , is defined as $\mathcal{K}_P \cap K$. We define the classical Julia set of P as $\mathcal{J}_P^I := \mathcal{J}_P \cap K$. The *classical Fatou set* \mathcal{F}_P^I is the intersection between \mathcal{F}_P and K . These definitions, of classical Fatou and Julia sets, agree with the ones given by Hsia [13, 14].

Consider x in $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ a periodic element of period q . In the case that x belongs to K , we say that x is *attracting*, *neutral* or *repelling* according $|(P^q)'(x)| < 1$, $|(P^q)'(x)| = 1$ or $|(P^q)'(x)| > 1$, respectively. If x belong to $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \setminus K$ we say that x is *neutral* or *repelling* if $\deg_x(P^q) = 1$ or $\deg_x(P^q) \geq 2$.

A periodic point $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ of P belongs to the Julia set of P if and only if it is a repelling periodic point.

We will use the following proposition which is proved in section 5 of [19].

Proposition 2.10. *Let $P \in K[x]$ be a polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and let x be in the Julia set of P . If x is a periodic critical element then x is a type II point.*

We say that a polynomial $P \in K[z]$ of degree $d \geq 2$ is *simple* if there exists a fixed point $x \in \mathbb{H}_K$ with $\deg_x(P) = d$.

The simplest Julia set consists of a unique type II point in \mathbb{H}_K which is fixed under P . In fact, the polynomials with a unique type II point as Julia set are precisely the simple polynomials. Moreover, a tame polynomial P is simple, if and only if all the classical critical points of P belong to \mathcal{K}_P^I (see Corollary 2.11 in [15], the proof of that corollary is valid for tame polynomials).

From subsection 2.6 we have that the critical set of P always contains infinitely many elements. Nevertheless, if P is a tame polynomial, there are only finitely many critical elements of P contained its Julia set, that is one of the important properties of tame polynomials.

Proposition 2.11. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$. Then \mathcal{J}_P contains at most $d - 2$ critical points of P .*

In order to give the proof of the previous proposition we need the following lemma.

Lemma 2.12. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Then $A(x) = \{y \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid y \prec x\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_P \cap \mathcal{K}_P$ and $]x, \infty[$ is contained in the basin of ∞ .*

Proof. If x is a classical or a singular point then $\emptyset = A(x) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_P$. Suppose that $x = x_B \in \mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$ is a nonsingular point and consider $y \in A(x)$. Then, for an open ball \mathcal{B} such that $y \in \mathcal{B} \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{B}}$ and given \mathcal{D} a ball of the Berkovich line such that $\mathcal{J}_P \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ we have that

$$P^n(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq P^n(\overline{\mathcal{B}}) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$$

for all $n \geq 1$. That is y belongs to $\mathcal{F}_P \cap \mathcal{K}_P$. Therefore $A(x) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_P$.

If there exists $y \in \mathcal{J}_P$ such that $x \prec y$, then $x \in A(y) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_P$, which is impossible. It follows that $]x, \infty[\subseteq \mathcal{F}_P$. \square

Proof of Proposition 2.11. Recall that the critical points of P belong to

$$\bigcup_{w \in \text{Crit}^I(P)} [w, \infty[.$$

For each critical element $c \in \mathcal{J}_P$, we can choose $w_c \in \text{Crit}^I(P)$ such that c belongs to $[w_c, \infty[$. In view of Lemma 2.12 we have that $[w_c, c[$ and $]c, \infty[$ are contained in the Fatou set of P . Then, the map $c \mapsto w_c$ is injective. It follows that \mathcal{J}_P contains at most $d - 1$ critical elements, since $\text{Crit}^I(P)$ contains at most $d - 1$ elements.

Seeking a contradiction suppose that $\mathcal{J}_P \cap \text{Crit}(P)$ contains $d - 1$ elements, it follows that $\text{Crit}^I(P)$ is a subset of \mathcal{K}_P^I . Following Corollary 2.11 in [15] we have that P is a simple polynomial and the Proposition follows. \square

The following proposition shows that the existence of wandering Fatou components is equivalent with the existence of nonpreperiodic points in $\mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$.

Proposition 2.13. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . There exists a wandering component of \mathcal{F}_P which is not in the basin of a periodic orbit if and only if there exists a nonpreperiodic point of type II or III in \mathcal{J}_P .*

Proof. First note that the Fatou components different from the basin of ∞ are open balls of the Berkovich affine line.

We proceed by contradiction. Let \mathcal{B} be a wandering Fatou component which is not in the basin of a periodic point and suppose that $x = \partial\mathcal{B}$ is a preperiodic point. It follows that \mathcal{B} belongs to the basin of the orbit of x , which is a contradiction.

Conversely, if $x \in \mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$ is a nonsingular point which is nonpreperiodic, we have that for each $a \in K$ with $a \prec x$ the open ball $\mathcal{B}(a, \text{diam}(x)) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_P \cap \mathcal{K}_P$ is a wandering Fatou component which is not in the basin of a periodic orbit. \square

For more results about Julia and Fatou set for rational maps see [11, 19].

2.8. Measure on the Berkovich affine line. Given a polynomial $P \in K[z]$ of degree ≥ 2 , Favre and Rivera [11] construct an ergodic probability measure, defined on the Borel sets of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$. See also [1, 8, 10]. This measure is denoted by ρ_P and called *the equilibrium measure of P* . The measure ρ_P is characterized by the following property: if \mathcal{B} is a ball of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ then

$$\rho_P(\mathcal{B}) = \frac{\deg_{\mathcal{B}}(P)}{\deg(P)} \rho_P(P(\mathcal{B})).$$

The equilibrium measure of P is supported on the Julia set of P and is an atom free measure for all P which are not simple. Moreover, for any open set V such that $\mathcal{J}_P \cap V \neq \emptyset$ we have that $\rho_P(V) > 0$.

3. DYNAMICAL POINTS.

Consider a nonsimple polynomial $P \in K[z]$ of degree ≥ 2 . To establish properties about \mathcal{J}_P we study the action of P in the convex hull of its Julia set, that is

$$\text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P) = \bigcup_{x,y \in \mathcal{J}_P} [x,y].$$

For each $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ we will construct a decreasing sequence $(L_n(x)) \subseteq \text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$ of type II points having x as its limit. This sequence is dynamically defined, therefore every dynamical property of x can be obtained from the properties of the sequence $(L_n(x))$. Compare with the *lemniscates* in [6] and the *dynamical ends* in [15].

At the end of the section we will introduce the concept of *good starting level*, which will be useful to compare the distances between the points in $(L_n(x))$ and $(L_n(P(x)))$.

From Proposition 6.7 in [17] we know that

$$r_P = \max\{|z_0 - z_1| \mid z_0, z_1 \in \mathcal{K}_P^I\}$$

belongs to the value group of K . Thus, the closed ball $D_0 = B_{r_P}^+(z) \subseteq K$, where z is any periodic point of P , is the smallest ball of K containing \mathcal{K}_P^I , and therefore $\overline{D_0}$ is the smallest ball of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ containing \mathcal{K}_P . In particular we have that the Julia set of P is contained in $\overline{D_0}$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Then $\overline{D_0}$ is the smallest ball of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ containing \mathcal{J}_P .*

Proof. We proceed by contradiction. Suppose that there exists a ball \mathcal{B} such that $\mathcal{J}_P \subseteq \mathcal{B} \subsetneq \overline{D_0}$. From Lemma 2.12 we have that

$$\mathcal{K}_P = \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathcal{J}_P} \{y \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid y \prec x\}.$$

Hence, $\mathcal{K}_P^I = \mathcal{K}_P \cap K \subseteq \mathcal{B} \cap K$, which contradicts that $\text{diam}(\mathcal{K}_P^I) = \text{diam}(D_0)$. \square

Definition 3.2. The *level 0 dynamical point of P* , denoted by L_0 , is defined as the point associated to the ball D_0 , that is, $L_0 := x_{D_0} = \partial D_0$.

Definition 3.3. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the *level n dynamical set of P* is defined as $\mathcal{L}_n := P^{-n}(L_0)$. We say that a element L_n of \mathcal{L}_n is a *level n dynamical point of P* .

From the definition we have that L_0 is a type II point and that $x \preccurlyeq L_0$ for all $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Moreover, L_0 is the smallest element in $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ with this property.

Proposition 3.4. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$. Then the following statements hold:*

- (1) $\{L_0\} = P^{-1}(P(L_0))$
- (2) $L_0 \prec P(L_0)$.
- (3) $\text{diam}(P^n(L_0)) \longrightarrow +\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$.
- (4) $P^{-1}(L_0)$ has at least two elements. Moreover, the elements of $P^{-1}(L_0)$ are pairwise incomparable with respect to \preccurlyeq .
- (5) $P^{-1}(L_0)$ contains points in at least two directions in T_{L_0} .

Proof. To prove the first statement, note that, the Julia set of P is forward invariant, therefore

$$\mathcal{J}_P = P(\mathcal{J}_P) \subseteq P(\overline{D_0}) = \overline{P(D_0)}.$$

By definition of L_0 , we have $L_0 \preccurlyeq P(L_0)$. Now seeking a contradiction, suppose that there exists x_B in $P^{-1}(P(L_0))$ different than L_0 . Since $\mathcal{J}_P \subseteq \overline{P(D_0)}$ we have that $\overline{B} \cap \mathcal{J}_P \neq \emptyset$. Hence, x_B is comparable to L_0 . If $x_B \prec L_0$ it follows that

$$P(L_0) = P(x_B) \prec P(L_0),$$

which is impossible. Analogously is we suppose that $L_0 \prec x_B$. Therefore $x_B = L_0$, which is a contradiction. Hence, we have proved that $\{L_0\} = P^{-1}(P(L_0))$.

To prove (2) note that $L_0 \preccurlyeq P(L_0)$ and $\{L_0\} = P^{-1}(P(L_0))$. Using Remark 2.1 we obtain that $\deg_{L_0}(P) = d$, because L_0 is the unique preimage of $P(L_0)$. Hence $L_0 \prec P(L_0)$, since P is not a simple polynomial.

In order to show (iii) let $0 < a = d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_0, P(L_0))$. We proved that $\deg_{L_0}(P) = d$, therefore $\deg_{P^n(L_0)}(P) = d$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Following Lemma 2.4, we obtain that $d_{\mathbb{H}}(P^{n-1}(L_0), P^n(L_0)) = a \cdot d^{n-1}$. Hence, $d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_0, P^n(L_0)) > a \cdot d^{n-1}$, because all the iterates of L_0 belong to the segment $[L_0, \infty[$. Using the definition of the hyperbolic distance we obtain

$$\text{diam}(P^n(L_0)) > \text{diam}(L_0) \exp(a \cdot d^{n-1}).$$

Then, $\text{diam}(P^n(L_0)) \rightarrow +\infty$.

To prove the first statement in (4) we proceed by contradiction. Suppose that $P^{-1}(L_0)$ has exactly one element x_B . It follows that the Julia set of P is contained in \overline{B} , since \mathcal{J}_P is totally invariant. By the definition of L_0 we have that $L_0 \preccurlyeq x_B$. By monotonicity of P , we obtain that $P(L_0) \preccurlyeq P(x_B) = L_0$, which is a contradiction with (2). That is, $P^{-1}(L_0)$ contains at least two element.

Suppose now that there exist $x_1, x_2 \in P^{-1}(L_0)$ with $x_1 \prec x_2$. It follows that

$$L_0 = P(x_1) \prec P(x_2) = L_0,$$

which is impossible. Therefore the elements in $P^{-1}(L_0)$ are pairwise incomparable.

To show (v) note that if $P^{-1}(L_0) = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$ we have that $x \preccurlyeq y_1 \vee \dots \vee y_m$ for all $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$, since,

$$\mathcal{J}_P = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{x \in \mathcal{J}_P \mid x \preccurlyeq y_j\}.$$

In particular, if $P^{-1}(L_0)$ is contained in a direction $\mathcal{D} \in T_{L_0}$ we have that

$$y_1 \vee \cdots \vee y_m \prec L_0,$$

which contradicts the definition of L_0 . Now (v) follows. \square

From (1), (2), (4) of Proposition 3.4 we have that each level $n \geq 1$ dynamical point is strictly smaller than exactly one level $n - 1$ dynamical point.

Definition 3.5. A *dynamical sequence* is a decreasing sequence $(L_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of dynamical points such that L_0 is the level 0 point and $L_n \in \mathcal{L}_n$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Proposition 3.6. Let $P \in K[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$. Then

$$\mathcal{J}_P = \{\lim L_n \mid (L_n) \text{ is a dynamical sequence of } P\}.$$

Proof. Let (L_n) be a dynamical sequence of P and $x = \lim L_n$. For all $n \geq 0$ we have that $x \prec L_n$, therefore $P^n(x) \prec L_0$. Hence x belongs to \mathcal{K}_P . The dynamical points do not belong to \mathcal{K}_P (see Proposition 3.4 (3)), hence $x \in \mathcal{J}_P = \partial \mathcal{K}_P$.

Let x be in the Julia set of P and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. From the definition of L_0 and Proposition 3.4 (2) we have that L_0 belongs to $]P^n(x), P^n(L_0)[$. Hence, the intersection $[x, L_0] \cap \mathcal{L}_n$ contains exactly one element, denoted by $L_n(x)$.

Suppose that $\lim L_n(x) = y \neq x$. It follows that $x \prec y$, because $x \prec L_n(x)$ for all $n \geq 0$. From the above we conclude that y is a Julia point. Following Lemma 2.12 we have that $x \in A(y) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_P$, which is impossible. Hence we have $\lim L_n(x) = x$. \square

Definition 3.7. We will refer to the sequence $(L_n(x))_{n \geq 0}$ constructed in the proof of Proposition 3.6 as *the dynamical sequence of x* .

The dynamical sequences of x and $P(x)$ are related according the following identity

$$L_n(P(x)) = P(L_{n+1}(x)),$$

for all $n \geq 1$.

As an immediate consequence of Proposition 3.6 we have the following Corollary.

Corollary 3.8. Let $P \in K[z]$ be a polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Denote by $\mathcal{D}(P)$ the set of dynamical sequences of P endowed with the topology induced by the following distance

$$d((L_n), (L'_n)) = \frac{1}{m}$$

where $m = \min\{j \geq 0 \mid L_j \neq L'_j\}$ and $d((L_n), (L_n)) = 0$.

Let $\hat{P}: \mathcal{D}(P) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(P)$ be the map defined by $\hat{P}((L_n)) = (P(L_{n+1}))$. Then $P: \mathcal{J}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_P$ is topologically conjugate to $\hat{P}: \mathcal{D}(P) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(P)$. The topological conjugacy is given by $\sigma: \mathcal{J}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(P)$ where $\sigma(x) = (L_n(x))$.

To distinguish whether a Julia point x is classical (i.e $x \in K$) or not (i.e $x \in \mathbb{H}_K$) we consider the hyperbolic distance between the level 0 dynamical point L_0 and x . In view of Lemma 2.3 we have that

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_n(x), L_0) &= \log(\text{diam}(L_0)) - \log(\text{diam}(L_n(x))) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_j(x), L_{j+1}(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Hence x is a classical point if and only if the sum of the right hand side of the expression above is divergent. The convergence of the sum, does not allow us to

decide whether the point x is of type II, III or IV it only says that $\log(\text{diam}(x))$ is a positive rational or irrational number.

The following corollaries are applications of Proposition 2.11 to dynamical sequences.

Corollary 3.9. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Then there exists $\mathcal{M}(P) \in \mathbb{N}$, only depending on P , such that*

- (1) *if $n \geq \mathcal{M}(P)$ and L_n is a level n point which is critical, then $L_n = L_n(c)$ for some $c \in \text{Crit}(P) \cap \mathcal{J}_P$.*
- (2) *$\deg_{L_n(c)}(P) = \deg_{L_{\mathcal{M}(P)}(c)}(P)$ for all $n \geq \mathcal{M}(P)$ and all $c \in \text{Crit}(P) \cap \mathcal{J}_P$.*

Proof. Note that $w \in \text{Crit}^I(P)$ belongs to \mathcal{K}_P if and only if $[w, \infty[\cap \mathcal{L}_n \neq \emptyset$ for all $n \geq 1$. It follows that there exists a smallest integer M_1 such that if $w \in \text{Crit}^I(P)$ and $[w, \infty[\cap \mathcal{L}_{M_1} \neq \emptyset$, then $w \in \mathcal{K}_P$.

From the definition of the local degree, we have that for each $c \in \text{Crit}(P) \cap \mathcal{J}_P$ there exist a smallest integer M_c such that $\deg_c(P) = \deg_{L_{M_c}(c)}(P)$. Consider $M_2 = \max\{M_c \mid c \in \text{Crit}(P) \cap \mathcal{J}_P\}$, we can consider \max instead \sup by Proposition 2.11. Then $\mathcal{M}(P) = \max\{M_1, M_2\}$ only depends on P and is the smallest integer satisfying (i) and (ii). \square

To state and prove the following corollary we need two definition.

Definition 3.10. Let $P \in K[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. The *forward orbit* of x is the set

$$\mathcal{O}^+(x) := \{P^j(x) \mid j \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

Definition 3.11. Let $P \in K[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. The ω -*limit* of x is the set

$$\omega(x) := \left\{ y \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}} \mid \text{there exists } (n_j) \subseteq \mathbb{N}, n_j < n_{j+1} \text{ and } \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} P^{n_j}(x) = y \right\}$$

Corollary 3.12. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider x in the Julia set of P . Then there exists an integer $N \geq \mathcal{M}(P)$, depending on x , such that*

- (1) *$\deg_x(P) = \deg_{L_n(x)}(P)$ for all $n \geq N$.*
- (2) *if $n \geq N, j \geq 1$ and $L_n(P^j(x))$ is critical, then $L_n(P^j(x)) = L_n(c)$ for some $c \in \overline{\mathcal{O}^+(x)} \cap \text{Crit}(P)$.*

Proof. From the definition of local degree, there exists $N_1 \geq \mathcal{M}(P)$ such that

$$\deg_x(P) = \deg_{L_{N_1}(x)}(P).$$

A critical element c belongs to $\omega(x) \setminus \mathcal{O}^+(x)$ if and only if there exists a increasing sequence (n_j) of integers such that the dynamical sequence of $P^{n_j}(x)$ coincides with the dynamical sequence of c at least up to the level j . If $c \notin \omega(x) \setminus \mathcal{O}^+(x)$ there exists an integer N_c such that $L_{N_c}(P^j(x)) \neq L_{N_c}(c)$ for all $j \geq 1$. By Proposition 2.11 we can consider

$$N_2 = \max\{N_c \mid c \in (\text{Crit}(P) \cap \mathcal{J}_P) \setminus \omega(x)\}.$$

It follows that every $N \geq \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ satisfies (i) and (ii). \square

Definition 3.13. Given $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ we define the *good starting level* of x , denoted by $\mathcal{N}(x)$, as the smallest integer satisfying the two properties in Corollary 3.12.

In general, for $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ we want to estimate the distance $d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, L_0)$. But in the practice we estimate the distance $d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, L_{\mathcal{N}}(x))$, where \mathcal{N} is the good starting level of x , since it is easier to control.

Proposition 3.14. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider x in the Julia set of P . If x belongs to \mathbb{H}_K , then the ω -limit of x contains at least one critical point of P*

Proof. Consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Suppose that $\omega(x) \cap \text{Crit}(P)$ is empty, it is enough to show that $x \in K$. Passing to an iterate if necessary we can suppose that x has no critical iterates. Since $\omega(x) \cap \text{Crit}(P) = \emptyset$ and x has no critical iterates, we have that $L_n(P^j(x))$ is noncritical for all $n \geq \mathcal{N}$ and all $j \geq 1$, where $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}(x)$ is the good starting level of x . Equivalently,

$$L_{n-j}(P^j(x)) = P^j(L_n(x))$$

is noncritical provided that $n - j \geq \mathcal{N}$ (see Definition 3.13).

Since, the dynamical level sets \mathcal{L}_n are finite, for all $n \geq 1$, there exist finitely many intervals of the form $[L_{\mathcal{N}+1}(y), L_{\mathcal{N}}(y)]$ with $y \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Hence, there exist a point y_0 in \mathcal{J}_P and a strictly increasing sequence (n_j) of dynamical levels larger than \mathcal{N} such that

$$P^{n_j - \mathcal{N}}([L_{n_j+1}(x), L_{n_j}(x)]) = [L_{\mathcal{N}+1}(y_0), L_{\mathcal{N}}(y_0)].$$

The levels n_j are larger than \mathcal{N} , then by Lemma 2.4 we have that

$$\deg_{L_{n_j}(x)}(P^{n_j - \mathcal{N}}) = \deg_{L_{n_j}(x)}(P) = \deg_x(P).$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, L_{\mathcal{N}}(x)) &= \sum_{j=\mathcal{N}}^{\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_{j+1}(x), L_j(x)) \\ &\geq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_{n_j+1}(x), L_{n_j}(x)) \\ &= [\deg_x(P)]^{-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_{\mathcal{N}+1}(y_0), L_{\mathcal{N}}(y_0)) \\ &= +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, x belongs to K . □

4. THE GEOMETRIC SEQUENCE

Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$, consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ and let $L_n = L_n(x)$ for all $n \geq 1$.

In order to compute the hyperbolic distance between x and L_0 , we want to estimate the distance between two consecutive levels of the dynamical sequence of x . However, Lemma 2.4 not always applies to relate $d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_{n+1}, L_n)$ to the distance $d_{\mathbb{H}}(P(L_{n+1}), P(L_n))$ because the local degree of P is not necessarily constant in the segment $]L_{n+1}, L_n[$.

In view of this, to have a better control of the distance between consecutive dynamical levels, we need a finer subdivision of the segment joining x to the level 0 dynamical point. This subdivision, that will be called *the geometric sequence*

of x , is motivated by the following propositions about *branch points* of $\text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$. First we need a formal definition.

Definition 4.1. We say that a type II point $x \in \text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$ is a *branch point* of $\text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$ if $\text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$ intersects at least two directions in T_x .

Proposition 4.2. Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Then L_0 is a branch point of $\text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$.

Proof. From Proposition 3.4 (2) it follows that the elements of $P^{-1}(L_0)$ are strictly smaller than L_0 . Following Proposition 3.4 (5) there exist $x_1, x_2 \in P^{-1}(L_0)$ such that x_1, x_2 belong to different directions in T_{L_0} . Hence, $L_0 = x_1 \vee x_2$ is a branch point of $\text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$. \square

Proposition 4.3. Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider x_B a branch point of $\text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$. Then there exists a direction $\mathcal{D} \in T_{x_B}$ with $\mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{J}_P = \emptyset$ and a critical point $w \notin \mathcal{K}_P^I$ such that $P^n(w) \in \mathcal{D}$ for some $n \geq 0$.

Proof. In view of Proposition 3.6 there exists n such that $L_n \prec x_B \preccurlyeq L_{n-1}$ for some dynamical points L_n and L_{n-1} , it follows that $P^n(x_B)$ belongs to the segment $]L_0, P(L_0)]$.

Since the dynamical points of a given dynamical level are finitely many, we have that there exist only finitely many directions in T_{x_B} having nonempty intersection with \mathcal{J}_P . Let $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_m$ be such directions.

We have that $P^n(\mathcal{D}_j) = \mathcal{D}_0$ for all $1 \leq j \leq m$, where \mathcal{D}_0 is the direction at y containing L_0 . From the Riemann-Hurwitz formula (see Remark 2.6), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_{x_B}(P^n) &= 1 + \sum_{z \in B \cap \text{Crit}^I(P^n)} (\deg_z(P^n) - 1) \\ &= \deg(T_{x_B} P^n) \\ &= \deg_{\mathcal{D}_1}(P^n) + \dots + \deg_{\mathcal{D}_m}(P^n) \\ &= m + \sum_{z \in (\mathcal{D}_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathcal{D}_m) \cap \text{Crit}^I(P^n)} (\deg_z(P^n) - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Since $2 \leq m$, it follows that

$$\sum_{z \in (\mathcal{D}_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathcal{D}_m) \cap \text{Crit}^I(P^n)} (\deg_z(P^n) - 1) < \sum_{z \in B \cap \text{Crit}^I(P^n)} (\deg_z(P^n) - 1).$$

That is, there exists a critical point of P^n in a direction $\mathcal{D} \in T_{x_B} \setminus (\mathcal{D}_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathcal{D}_m)$. Hence, the proposition follows. \square

Let $\{w_1, \dots, w_{q'}\}$ be the set of classical critical points of P which are not contained in \mathcal{K}_P^I . Note that $1 \leq q' \leq d-1$. For each $1 \leq j \leq q'$, let x_{w_j} be defined by

$$(\text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P) \cup [L_0, \infty]) \cap [w_j, \infty[= [x_{w_j}, \infty[.$$

By Proposition 4.3 all the branch points of $\text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$ are contained in the grand orbit of the set $\{x_{w_1}, \dots, x_{w_{q'}}\}$.

Definition 4.4. The *geometric sequence* of x , denoted by $(G_n(x))_{n \geq 0}$, is the decreasing sequence enumerating the elements in

$$[x, L_0] \cap \text{GO}(\{x_{w_1}, \dots, x_{w_{q'}}\}),$$

where GO denotes the grand orbit.

Remark 4.5. Consider $v_{q-1}, \dots, v_0 \in]L_0, P(L_0)]$ satisfying

$$\text{GO}(\{x_{w_1}, \dots, x_{w_{q'}}\}) \cap]L_0, P(L_0)] = \{v_{q-1}, v_{q-2}, \dots, v_0\},$$

and $v_{q-1} \prec v_{q-2} \prec \dots \prec v_0 = P(L_0)$. Note that $1 \leq q \leq d$ and that every element of

$$\text{GO}(\{x_{w_1}, \dots, x_{w_{q'}}\}) \cap \text{conv}(\mathcal{J}_P)$$

is eventually mapped to v_j , for some j .

Consider $n \geq 0$ and put $n = q \cdot \lfloor n/q \rfloor + j$ for some $0 \leq j \leq q-1$, where $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ denotes the floor function, that is $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is defined by

$$\lfloor a \rfloor := \sup\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n \leq a\}.$$

It follows that

$$P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}(G_n(x)) = v_j.$$

Moreover

$$P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}([G_{n+1}(x), G_n(x)]) = I_j,$$

where $I_j = [v_{j+1}, v_j]$ for $0 \leq j \leq q-2$ and $I_{q-1} = [L_0, v_{q-1}]$.

Definition 4.6. We say that v_{q-1}, \dots, v_0 are the *generators of the geometric sequences of P* .

The next lemma states the basic properties of the geometric sequence. The proof is straightforward and we omit it.

Proposition 4.7. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 with q generators for its geometric sequences and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Then, the following statements holds*

- (1) $L_n(x) = G_{nq}(x)$ for all $n \geq 0$.
- (2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} G_n(x) = x$.
- (3) *The geometric sequences of x and $P(x)$ are related according*

$$P(G_n(x)) = G_{n-q}(P(x))$$

for all $n \geq q$.

Note that

$$P([G_{n+1}(x), G_n(x)]) = [G_{n-q+1}(P(x)), G_{n-q}(P(x))]$$

for all $n \geq q+1$. Moreover, for all $n \geq 0$ it follows that

$$P^{-1}([G_{n+1}(x), G_n(x)]) = \bigcup_{y \in P^{-1}(x)} [G_{n+q+1}(y), G_{n+q}(y)]$$

The main result in this section is the following proposition. It will allow us to use Lemma 2.4 to relate $d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{n+1}, G_n)$ with $d_{\mathbb{H}}(P(G_{n+1}), P(G_n))$.

Proposition 4.8. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Let (G_n) be the geometric sequence of x . Then for all $n \geq 0$ the local degree of P is constant in the segment $[G_{n+1}, G_n]$. In fact*

$$\deg_y(P) = \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P)$$

for all $y \in [G_{n+1}, G_n]$.

Proof. Let $n \geq 0$ and define

$$\mathcal{I}_n \{y \in]G_{n+1}, G_n] \mid \deg_w(P) = \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P) \text{ for all } w \in [G_{n+1}, y[\}.$$

To show that $\mathcal{I}_n \neq \emptyset$, consider $a \in K$ and $r > 0$ such that $B_r^+(a)$ is the ball associated to G_{n+1} . Consider

$$R = \min\{|a - w| \mid w \in \text{Crit}^I(P) \setminus B_r^+(a)\}.$$

In view of the Riemann-Hurwitz formula, see Remark 2.6, the local degree of P at the point associated to the ball $B_{r+\varepsilon}^+(a)$ coincides with $\deg_{G_{n+1}}(P)$ for all $0 \leq \varepsilon < R$. In particular, we obtain that $\mathcal{I}_n \neq \emptyset$. Moreover, the previous argument shows that largest element contained in \mathcal{I}_n is a type II point.

Denote by $y_B = \max \mathcal{I}_n$. We will show that $y_B = G_n$.

We proceed by contradiction. Suppose that $y_B \prec G_n$. It follows that the degree of the map P in \overline{B} is larger than the degree of P in the direction \mathcal{D} at y_B that contains G_{n+1} . In particular, there exists a critical point w in $\overline{B} \setminus \mathcal{D}$.

We have two cases:

If $w \notin \mathcal{K}_P^I$, then y_B belongs to $\{x_{w_1}, \dots, x_{w_{q'}}\}$ (see Definition 4.4). In particular, G_n and G_{n+1} are not consecutive elements of the sequence (G_n) .

If $w \in \mathcal{K}_P^I$ we have that y_B is a branch point of \mathcal{J}_P , which is a contradiction because $]G_{n+1}, G_n[$ is branch point free, see Proposition 4.3.

It follows that $\max \mathcal{I}_n = G_n$. Therefore $\deg_y(P) = \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P)$ for all y in $[G_{n+1}, G_n[$. \square

5. ALGEBRAIC DEGREE ON THE AFFINE LINE

From now, we consider that K is an algebraically closed field which is complete with respect to a non-Archimedean absolute value. We will assume that there exists a complete field $k \subseteq K$ so that $|\cdot|$ restricted to k is a discrete absolute value and such that the elements of K which are algebraic over k are dense in K , that is

$$\{z \in K \mid [k(z) : k] < +\infty\}$$

is a dense subset of K . Moreover, changing $|\cdot|$ for $|\cdot|^\lambda$ for some $\lambda > 1$ we can always suppose that

$$\log(|k^\times|) = \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad \log(|K^\times|) = \mathbb{Q}.$$

Since K is algebraically closed and complete, it is not difficult to see that K coincides with the completion of an algebraic closure of k .

The algebraic degree of an element $z \in K$ over k is the number $[k(z) : k]$, that is, the degree of the smallest extension of k containing z . To extend this notion to the Berkovich line, note that every nonsingular element in \mathbb{H}_K belongs to the convex hull of $k^a \cap K$, where k^a is an algebraic closure of k . It follows that, if x is a type II or III point in \mathbb{H}_K , then

$$\{[F : k] \mid x \in \text{conv}(F), F \text{ is a finite extension of } k\} \neq \emptyset,$$

where $\text{conv}(F)$ denotes the convex hull of F , see subsection 2.3.

Definition 5.1. For $z \in K$ we define $\delta(z) := [k(z) : k]$. For $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ nonsingular, we define the *algebraic degree of x over k* as

$$\delta(x) = \min\{[F : k] \mid x \in \text{conv}(F), F \text{ is a finite extension of } k\}.$$

If $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ singular, we define the algebraic degree of x as $+\infty$.

Definition 5.2. We say that a nonempty subset X of $\mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ is an *algebraic set over k* if $\delta(x) < +\infty$ for all $x \in X$.

Note that for $x_B \in \mathbb{H}_K$ nonsingular and F a finite extension of k , we have that x_B belongs to $\text{conv}(F)$ if and only if $B \cap F \neq \emptyset$. In fact, if x_B belongs to $\text{conv}(F)$, by definition there exist two points $z_0, z_1 \in F$ such that x_B belongs to the segment $]z_0, z_1[$. In particular, $z_0 \prec x_B$ or $z_1 \prec x_B$, that is $z_0 \in B \cap F$ or $z_1 \in B \cap F$. Conversely, if $B = B_r^+(z_0)$ with $z_0 \in F$ then $z_0 \prec x_B$. It follows that x_B belongs to $\text{conv}(F)$. Hence, the algebraic degree of a nonsingular element $x_B \in \mathbb{H}_K$ is

$$\delta(x_B) = \delta(B) := \min\{[k(a) : k] \mid a \in B\}.$$

The next lemma states the basic properties of the algebraic degree. The proof is straightforward and we omit it.

Lemma 5.3. *Let P be a polynomial with coefficients in k of degree ≥ 2 . Then the following statements hold:*

- (1) $\delta(P(x)) \leq \delta(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$.
- (2) If $x \preceq y$, then $\delta(y) \leq \delta(x)$.
- (3) $\delta(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \delta(x_n)$ for each decreasing sequence (x_n) contained in \mathbb{H}_K such that $x_n \rightarrow x$.

In the case of the Julia set, the fact of being an algebraic set over k is a local property:

Proposition 5.4. *Let $P \in k[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . The Julia set of P is algebraic over k if and only there exists a point $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ and a neighborhood V of x such that $\mathcal{J}_P \cap V$ is an algebraic set over k .*

Proof. If \mathcal{J}_P is algebraic over k , then taking V as an open ball of the Berkovich line which contains \mathcal{J}_P , we have that V is a neighborhood of all $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ and $\mathcal{J}_P = V \cap \mathcal{J}_P$ is an algebraic set over k .

Conversely, if there exists a element $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ and a neighborhood V containing x we have that

$$\mathcal{J}_P = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} P^n(\mathcal{J}_P \cap V) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \geq 0} P^n(V).$$

From Lemma 5.3 (1) it follows that $\delta(P^{n+1}(x)) \leq \delta(P^n(x))$ for all $x \in \mathcal{J}_P \cap V$ and all $n \geq 0$. That is, the Julia set of P is an algebraic set over k . \square

5.1. Equilibrium measure and algebraic degree. Let $p \in k[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . In this subsection, we will show that if there exists a element $y \in \mathcal{J}_P$ with $\delta(y) = +\infty$ then $\delta(x) = +\infty$ for ρ_P -almost all $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$.

Lemma 5.5. *Let $P \in k[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 with \mathcal{J}_P algebraic over k . Let $\mathcal{A}_n = \{x \in \mathcal{J}_P \mid \delta(x) \geq n\}$. If $\mathcal{A}_n \neq \emptyset$ then $\rho_P(\mathcal{A}_n) = 1$ where ρ_P is the equilibrium measure of P .*

Proof. If there exists $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ with $\delta(x) \geq n$ then there exists $m_n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\delta(L_{m_n}(x)) \geq n$, see Lemma 5.3 (3). Let B_n be the closed ball associated to L_{m_n} . We have that $\rho_P(\overline{B_n}) > 0$, since $\overline{B_n}$ contains an open set that contains a Julia point, then by the ergodicity of ρ_P it follows that ρ_P -almost all $x \in \mathbb{A}_K^{1,\text{an}}$ have infinitely many iterates in $\overline{B_n}$. From Lemma 5.3 (1) and (2) we conclude that $\rho_P(\mathcal{A}_n) = 1$. \square

Proposition 5.6. *Let $P \in k[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 with \mathcal{J}_P algebraic over k . Then the set $\{\delta(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{J}_P\}$ is bounded. Moreover,*

$$\rho_P(x \in \mathcal{J}_P \mid \delta(x) = \Delta) = 1$$

where $\Delta = \max\{\delta(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{J}_P\}$ and ρ_P is the equilibrium measure of P .

Proof. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let \mathcal{A}_n as in Lemma 5.5.

Suppose that $\{\delta(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{J}_P\}$ is an unbounded set. Then there exists a sequence (x_n) of Julia points such that $\delta(x_n) \geq n$ and therefore, using Lemma 5.5, it follows that $\rho_P(\mathcal{A}_n) = 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $\mathcal{A}_{n+1} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_n$ and

$$\rho_P(\cap \mathcal{A}_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \rho_P(\mathcal{A}_n) = 1,$$

we have that the intersection $\cap \mathcal{A}_n$ is nonempty. It follows that there exists $y \in \mathcal{J}_P$ with $\delta(y) = +\infty$, which is a contradiction to our assumption that \mathcal{J}_P is an algebraic set over k . Hence, the set $\{\delta(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{J}_P\}$ is bounded.

Consider $\Delta = \max\{\delta(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{J}_P\}$. By Lemma 5.5 we have that

$$\{x \in \mathcal{J}_P \mid \delta(x) = \Delta\} = \mathcal{A}_\Delta \text{ a. e.}$$

Then $\rho_P(\{x \in \mathcal{J}_P \mid \delta(x) = \Delta\}) = 1$. □

The following corollary will be useful in the proofs of Theorem C and of Theorem D.

Corollary 5.7. *Let $P \in k[z]$ be a polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and denote by ρ_P the equilibrium measure of P . Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) *There exists $y \in \mathcal{J}_P$ with $\delta(y) = +\infty$.*
- (2) *For each $n \geq 1$ there exists $y_n \in \mathcal{J}_P$ such that $\delta(y_n) \geq n$.*
- (3) *$\rho_P(x \in \mathcal{J}_P \mid \delta(x) = +\infty) = 1$.*

6. POLYNOMIAL WITH ALGEBRAIC COEFFICIENTS

In this section we will fix a polynomial P with algebraic coefficients over k and we will study how the algebraic degree behaves along the geometric sequence of x in \mathcal{J}_P . To do this, we need the following *dynamical version* of the well known Krasner's Lemma which is adapted for our applications. See Corollary 3 in chapter seven of [7] for the standard version of the lemma.

Lemma 6.1 (Krasner's Lemma). *Let k be a field of characteristic 0 and complete with respect to a non-Archimedean absolute value. Let k^a be an algebraic closure of the field k . Consider $P \in k[z]$ and let $\alpha \in k^a$ such that $P(\alpha) = 0$. If $B \subseteq k^a$ is a ball containing α such that $\deg_B(P) = 1$, then $k(\alpha) \subseteq k(\beta)$, for all $\beta \in B$.*

6.1. Algebraic degree along a geometric sequence. The first statement of Lemma 5.3 shows that the algebraic degree behaves nicely under the action of polynomials with algebraic coefficients.

Through this subsection, let P be a tame polynomial with algebraic coefficients over k . Passing to a finite extension if necessary, we can suppose that the coefficients and the critical points belongs to k .

To state the proposition that allow us to estimate the algebraic degree along a geometric sequence we need two definitions.

Definition 6.2. Consider x in the Julia set of P , and let (G_n) be its geometric sequence. For each $n \geq 0$ the *injectivity time* of G_n is the largest integer $0 \leq t_n$ such that $\deg_{G_n}(P^{t_n}) = 1$. The *critical pullbacks* of P around G_n are the elements in $D_n \cap P^{-t_n}(\text{Crit}^I(P))$, where $x_{D_n} = G_n$.

Definition 6.3. Let $P \in k[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Let $t_{-1} = -1$ and $s_{-1} = 1$. For each $n \geq 0$ define $s_n(x)$ as the index of $|k^\times|$ in the group generated by $|k^\times|$ and $\text{diam}(G_n(x))$, that is

$$s_n(x) := \left[|k^\times| (\text{diam}(G_n(x))) : |k^\times| \right]$$

Proposition 6.4. Let $P \in k[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Consider x in the Julia set of P and denote by (G_n) the geometric sequence of x . For each $n \geq -1$ let $s_n = s_n(x)$. Then

$$(1) \quad \max\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n\} \leq \delta(G_{n+1}).$$

The reader may find the proof of this proposition is at the end of this subsection.

Note that if P has q generators for its geometric sequences then the injectivity time t_n is smaller or equal than $\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1$. In the case that G_n is a critical element we have that $t_n = 0$ and that the critical pullbacks around G_n are the critical points of P contained in D_n .

If $t_n > 0$ then the injectivity time of G_n is the smallest integer such that

$$P^{t_n}(G_n) \in \text{Crit}(P) \quad \text{and} \quad P^{t_n-1}(G_n) \notin \text{Crit}(P).$$

Lemma 6.5. Let $P \in k[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ and denote by (G_n) its geometric sequence. Consider critical pullbacks u_n, u_{n+1} around G_n and G_{n+1} respectively. Then, for all $n \geq 0$ the followings statements hold:

- (1) $\delta(G_n) = \delta(u_n) = \delta(u'_n)$ for all critical pullbacks u'_n around G_n .
- (2) $k(u_n)$ is contained in $k(u_{n+1})$.
- (3) $u_n \notin \mathcal{D}_n$ and $\delta(G_{n+1}) = \delta(\mathcal{D}_n \cap K)$, where \mathcal{D}_n is the direction at G_n that contains G_{n+1} .

Proof. Note that if G_n is a critical element we have that u_n is a critical point of P . Therefore (1) and (2) follow directly, in this case.

If G_n is noncritical, then $t_n > 1$ and

$$\deg_{D_n} [P^{t_n}(z) - P^{t_n}(u_n)] = 1.$$

By Krasner's lemma (see Lemma 6.1), it follows that $k(u_n) \subseteq k(v)$ for all v in $D_n \cap F\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle$.

Taking $v \in D_n$ such that $\delta(v) = \delta(G_n)$ we have that $\delta(v) \leq \delta(u_n) \leq \delta(v)$, that is $\delta(u_n) = \delta(G_n)$. If u'_n is another critical pullback around G_n then interchanging u_n with u'_n we obtain the second equality in (1).

Taking $v = u_{n+1}$ we obtain (2).

In order to prove (3), recall that according to Proposition 4.8 we have that

$$\deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^j) = \deg_y(P^j)$$

for all $y \in [G_{n+1}, G_n[$ and all $j \geq 1$. In particular t_{n+1} is the smallest integer such that $P^{t_{n+1}}(\mathcal{D}_n) \cap \text{Crit}(P) \neq \emptyset$ and $P^{t_{n+1}-1}(\mathcal{D}_n) \cap \text{Crit}(P) = \emptyset$. Then, as in the proof of the first part of the lemma, we have that

$$\deg_{\mathcal{D}_n \cap K} [P^{t_{n+1}}(z) - P^{t_{n+1}}(u_{n+1})] = 1.$$

Therefore $\delta(G_{n+1}) = \delta(\mathcal{D}_n \cap K)$. \square

Corollary 6.6. *Let $P \in k[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Let x be a noncritical Julia point and denote by (G_n) its geometric sequence.*

- (1) *If $t_n = t_{n+1}$ then $\delta(G_n) = \delta(G_{n+1})$.*
- (2) *If $\delta(G_n) < \delta(G_{n+1})$ then $t_n < t_{n+1}$.*

Now we can give the proof of Proposition 6.4. This proposition is a key ingredient in order to prove our main results.

Proof of Proposition 6.4. We proceed by induction in n . For $n = -1$ we have that $-1 = t_{-1} \neq t_0 = 0$, since $\deg_{L_0}(P) = \deg(P)$, therefore

$$\max\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq -1\} = \max\{s_{-1}\} = 1 \leq \delta(G_0) = 1.$$

That is, the first step of the induction is valid.

Suppose that (1) is valid for $n - 1$. If n is such that $t_n = t_{n+1}$ we have that, $\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n - 1\} = \{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n\}$. It follows that $\max\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n\} \leq \delta(G_n) \leq \delta(G_{n+1})$.

Suppose that n is such that $t_n < t_{n+1}$. In this case, the corresponding critical pullbacks u_n and u_{n+1} are necessarily different. By Lemma 6.5 (2), we have that $k(u_{n+1})$ is a finite extension of $k(u_n)$, and therefore $\delta(u_n)$ divides $\delta(u_{n+1})$.

Following Lemma 6.5 (3) we have that the distance between u_n and u_{n+1} coincides with the diameter of G_n . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= \left[|k^\times|(\text{diam}(G_n)) : |k^\times| \right] \\ &= \left[|k^\times|(|u_n - u_{n+1}|) : |k^\times| \right] \\ &\leq [k(u_n - u_{n+1}) : k] \\ &\leq \max\{\delta(u_n), \delta(u_{n+1})\}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we obtain that

$$\max\{s_n, \delta(u_n)\} \leq \delta(u_{n+1}).$$

Applying the inductive hypothesis it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(u_{n+1}) &\geq \max\{s_n, \delta(u_n)\} \\ &\geq \max\{s_n, \max\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n - 1\}\} \\ &= \max\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n\}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have proven Proposition 6.4. \square

6.2. No wandering components for polynomials with algebraic coefficients. The following proposition is the key to prove Corollary B. In fact, combining the proposition below with Proposition 2.13 we obtain Corollary B in the case of polynomials with algebraic coefficients over k .

Proposition 6.7. *Let $P \in k[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . If x is a nonpreperiodic algebraic element in \mathcal{J}_P , then $x \in K$.*

Proof. Let x be a noncritical and nonpreperiodic algebraic element of the Julia set of P . Since $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ if and only if $P^j(x) \in \mathcal{J}_P$ for all $j \geq 1$ and there are only finitely many critical elements in \mathcal{J}_P , we may assume that the forward orbit of x is free of critical elements. Denote by (G_n) the geometric sequence of x .

Since x is not the preimage of a critical element it follows that

$$\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid t_n \neq t_{n+1}\}$$

contains infinitely many elements. For each $n \geq 1$ let m_n be the n -th nonnegative integer such that $t_{m_n} \neq t_{m_n+1}$.

In view of Proposition 6.4, the set $\{s_{m_j}(x) \mid j \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is bounded by $\delta(x)$. Hence, the denominators of $\log(\text{diam}(G_{m_n}))$ are bounded.

Let $D \in \mathbb{N}$ be the maximum between the denominators of $\log(\text{diam}(G_{m_n}))$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\log(\text{diam}(L_0))$. It follows that

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{m_j}, G_{m_{j-1}}) = \log(\text{diam}(G_{m_{j-1}})) - \log(\text{diam}(G_{m_j})) \geq \frac{1}{D!}$$

for all $j \geq 1$. Hence

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{m_n}, L_0) = d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{m_0}, L_0) + \sum_{j=1}^n d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{m_j}, G_{m_{j-1}}) \geq d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{m_0}, L_0) + \frac{n}{D!}.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} d(x, L_0) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_n, L_0) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{m_n}, L_0) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{m_0}, L_0) + \frac{n}{D!} \right) \\ &= +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, x belongs to \mathcal{J}_P^I . \square

6.3. Algebraic Julia sets and recurrent critical elements. Through this subsection let $P \in k[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and q generator for its geometric sequences. Recall that we are assuming that k contains the critical points of P .

Consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ and let $G_n = G_n(x)$ for all $n \geq 1$. From Proposition 6.4 it follows that there exists a relation between $\text{diam}(G_n)$ and $\delta(G_n)$. Moreover, note that we can obtain $\text{diam}(G_n)$ from $d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_n, L_0)$.

From Lemma 2.4 it follows that for each $n \geq 0$ the lengths of the segments $[G_{n+1}, G_n]$ and $P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}([G_{n+1}, G_n]) = I_j$ (see Remark 4.5) are related according the following identity

$$(2) \quad d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{n+1}, G_n) = [\deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1})]^{-1} \cdot |I_j|,$$

where $|I_j|$ denotes the length of the segment I_j for all $0 \leq j \leq q-1$. Therefore

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{n+1}, G_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} [\deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1})]^{-1} \cdot |I_{j_n}|,$$

where, $0 \leq j_n \leq q-1$ is such that $P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}([G_{n+1}, G_n]) = I_{j_n}$.

In order to write the previous sum in a more convenient manner we need to introduce the following notation.

Definition 6.8. Consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. For all $n \geq 0$ we define, the *dynamical degree of level n around x* as

$$d_n(x) := \deg_{G_{n+1}(x)}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}).$$

Definition 6.9. The *range of dynamical degrees of x* is defined by

$$\mathcal{D}(x) := \{d_n(x) \mid n \geq 0\}.$$

Rephrasing equation (2) in this notation gives the following lemma.

Lemma 6.10. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 with q generators for its geometric sequences. Consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ and denote by (G_n) the geometric sequence of x . Then*

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{n+1}, L_0) = \sum_{\ell=0}^n d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{\ell+1}, G_{\ell}) = \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \left(|I_j| \sum_{\substack{\ell \equiv j \pmod{q} \\ 0 \leq \ell \leq n}} [d_{\ell}^{-1}] \right)$$

for all $n \geq 0$, where $|I_j|$ is the length of the interval I_j , $0 \leq j \leq q-1$

The above sum gives us a relation between the sum of the length of the intervals defined by the generators of the geometric sequences of P and the range of dynamical degrees around x .

6.4. Proof of Theorem C. In order to prove Theorem C and Theorem D we need to establish some relations between the range of dynamical degrees and the existence of recurrent critical points.

First we need to recall some notation. Let $P \in K[x]$ be a tame polynomial, see Definition 2.9, and consider x in the Julia set of P . We denote by $\omega(x)$ and $\mathcal{O}^+(x)$ the ω -limit and the forward orbit of x respectively. We denote by $G_n = G_n(x)$ the geometric sequence of x , see Definition 4.4. The fundamental property of the geometric sequence is the fact that

$$\deg_y(P) = \deg_{G_n}(P)$$

for all $y \in [G_n, G_{n+1}[$.

Recall that, for $a \in \mathbb{N}$ and X a subset of \mathbb{N} , the set $a \cdot X$ is defined by

$$a \cdot X := \{a \cdot b \mid b \in X\}.$$

Lemma 6.11. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$ and let $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Then the following statements hold:*

- (1) *If $\omega(x) \cap \text{Crit}(P) = \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{D}(x)$ is finite.*
- (2) *If $\omega(x) \cap \text{Crit}(P) \neq \emptyset$, then the range of dynamical degrees $\mathcal{D}(x)$ is contained in*

$$\{1, 2, \dots, d^{\mathcal{N}(x)+2}\} \cup \left(\deg_x(P) \cdot \bigcup_{c \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \mathcal{D}(c) \right),$$

where $\mathcal{C}(x) = \text{Crit}(P) \cap \overline{\mathcal{O}^+(x)}$.

Proof. Suppose that P has q generators for its geometric sequences and let $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}(x)$ be the good starting level of x (see Definition 3.13).

Note that if $0 \leq n \leq q\mathcal{N}$, then

$$d_n = \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}) \leq \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^{\lfloor q\mathcal{N}/q \rfloor + 1}) \leq d^{\mathcal{N}+1}.$$

In order to prove the first statement observe that if $\omega(x) \cap \text{Crit}(P) = \emptyset$ then x has at most $d-2$ critical images. Consider $n > q\mathcal{N}$ and let $\ell \geq 1$ be the smallest

integer such that $(n+1) - \ell q \leq q\mathcal{N}$. It follows that,

$$\begin{aligned}
d_n &= \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}) \\
&= \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^\ell) \cdot \deg_{P^\ell(G_{n+1})}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1 - \ell}) \\
&= \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^\ell) \cdot \deg_{G_{n-q\ell+1}(P^\ell(x))}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1 - \ell}) \\
&= \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^\ell) \cdot \deg_{G_{n-q\ell+1}(P^\ell(x))}(P^{\lfloor (n-q\ell)/q \rfloor + 1}) \\
&\leq d^{d-1} \cdot d^{\mathcal{N}+1} \\
&\leq d^{d+\mathcal{N}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the range of dynamical degrees of x is contained in the finite set

$$\{1, 2, \dots, d^{d+\mathcal{N}}\}.$$

To prove (2), consider $n > q\mathcal{N}$. Then there exists a minimal $1 \leq j_n \leq \lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1$ such that $P^{j_n}(G_{n+1})$ is critical element.

We have two cases:

If $n - qj_n \leq q\mathcal{N}$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
d_n &= \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}) \\
&= \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^{j_n}) \cdot \deg_{P^{j_n}(G_{n+1})}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1 - j_n}) \\
&= \deg_x(P) \cdot \deg_{G_{n-qj_n+1}}(P^{\lfloor (n-qj_n)/q \rfloor + 1}) \\
&\leq \deg_x(P) \cdot d^{\mathcal{N}+1} \\
&\leq d^{\mathcal{N}+2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, d_n belongs to $\{1, 2, \dots, d^{\mathcal{N}+2}\}$.

Suppose that $n - qj_n > q\mathcal{N}$. We have that $P^{j_n}(G_{n+1}) = G_{n-qj_n+1}(c)$ for some critical element $c \in \text{Crit}(P) \cap \overline{\mathcal{O}^+(x)}$ (see Corollary 3.12). It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
d_n &= \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}) \\
&= \deg_{G_{n+1}}(P^{j_n}) \cdot \deg_{P^{j_n}(G_{n+1})}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1 - j_n}) \\
&= \deg_x(P) \cdot \deg_{G_{n-qj_n+1}(c)}(P^{\lfloor (n-qj_n)/q \rfloor + 1}) \\
&= \deg_x(P) \cdot \deg_{G_{n-qj_n+1}(c)}(P^{\lfloor (n-qj_n)/q \rfloor + 1}) \\
&= \deg_x(P) \cdot d_{n-qj_n}(c),
\end{aligned}$$

that is, d_n belongs to

$$\deg_x(P) \cdot \mathcal{D}(c) \subseteq \deg_x(P) \cdot \bigcup_{c \in \mathcal{C}(x)} \mathcal{D}(c).$$

Now (2) follows. \square

Lemma 6.12. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$ and $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. The range of dynamical degrees $\mathcal{D}(x)$ is unbounded if and only if there exists a recurrent critical element c contained in the ω -limit of x .*

To prove the previous lemma we need the following definition.

Definition 6.13. For $x_1 \neq x_2 \in \mathcal{J}_P$ the *largest common geometric level between x_1 and x_2* is defined by

$$\text{lbg}(x_1, x_2) := \max\{j \geq 0 \mid G_j(x_1) = G_j(x_2)\}.$$

If $x_1 = x_2$ we define $\text{lcg}(x_1, x_2)$ as $+\infty$.

Proof of Lemma 6.12. Suppose that $\mathcal{D}(x)$ unbounded. By Lemma 6.11 (2) it follows that there exists a critical element c_1 in $\overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(x))}$ such that $\mathcal{D}(c_1)$ is also unbounded. Hence, we can find a critical element $c_2 \in \overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(c_1))}$ with $\mathcal{D}(c_2)$ also unbounded. Recursively we obtain a sequence $(c_n) \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(x))}$ of critical elements with $\mathcal{D}(c_n)$ unbounded and $c_{n+1} \in \overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(c_n))}$, that is $\overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(c_{n+1}))} \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(c_n))}$. By Proposition 2.11 there are at most $d-2$ critical elements of P contained in \mathcal{J}_P . It follows that there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(c_N))}$ coincides with $\overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(c_{N+1}))}$. That is, $c_{N+1} \in \overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(c_{N+1}))}$. This means that c_{N+1} is a recurrent critical element in $\overline{\mathcal{O}^+(P(x))}$. Hence, c_{N+1} belongs to $\omega(x)$.

Conversely. Suppose that there exists a recurrent critical element c in the ω -limit of x .

We split the proof in two parts. First we show that $\mathcal{D}(c)$ is unbounded and then we prove that the range of dynamical degrees $\mathcal{D}(x)$ is unbounded.

Suppose that P has q generators for its geometric sequences and denote by (G_n) the geometric sequence of c . The element c is recurrent, thus we can choose n_1 such that the largest common geometric level between $P^{n_1}(c)$ and c is larger than 1, that is, $\text{lcg}(P^{n_1}(c), c) > 1$ (see Definition 6.13). Hence, we have

$$\deg_{G_{1+qn_1}}(P^{\lfloor (1+qn_1)/q \rfloor + 1}) = \deg_{G_{1+qn_1}}(P^{n_1}) \cdot \deg_{G_1}(P^{\lfloor (1+qn_1)/q \rfloor + 1 - n_1}) \geq 2^2.$$

Now we can pick $n_2 > n_1$ such that $\text{lcg}(P^{n_2}(c), c) > 1 + qn_1$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} d_{1+qn_1+qn_2}(c) &= \deg_{G_{1+qn_1+qn_2}}(P^{\lfloor (1+qn_1+qn_2)/q \rfloor + 1}) \\ &= \deg_{G_{1+qn_1+qn_2}}(P^{n_2}) \cdot \deg_{G_{1+qn_1}}(P^{\lfloor (1+qn_1+qn_2)/q \rfloor + 1 - n_2}) \\ &= \deg_{G_{1+qn_1+qn_2}}(P^{n_2}) \cdot \deg_{G_{1+qn_1}}(P^{\lfloor (1+qn_1)/q \rfloor + 1}) \\ &\geq 2^2 \cdot \deg_{G_{1+qn_1+qn_2}}(P^{n_2}) \\ &\geq 2^3. \end{aligned}$$

Recursively, we can find an increasing sequence (n_j) of natural numbers such that, for $\sigma_j = 1 + qn_1 + \dots + qn_j$

$$\deg_{G_{\sigma_j}}(P^{i_{\sigma_j} + 1}) \geq 2^{j+1}.$$

It follows that $\mathcal{D}(c)$ is an unbounded set.

For each $n \geq 0$ there exists at least one $m_n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $G_{m_n}(x)$ is mapped on G_n by some iterate P^{j_n} of P . Then

$$\begin{aligned} d_{m_n}(x) &= \deg_{G_{m_n}(x)}(P^{\lfloor m_n/q \rfloor + 1}) \\ &= \deg_{G_{m_n}(x)}(P^{j_n}) \cdot \deg_{G_n(c)}(P^{\lfloor m_n/q \rfloor + 1 - j_n}) \\ &= \deg_{G_{m_n}(x)}(P^{j_n}) \cdot \deg_{G_n(c)}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}) \\ &\geq \deg_x(P) \cdot \deg_{G_n(x)}(P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}) \\ &= \deg_x(P) \cdot d_n(c) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the range of dynamical degrees $\mathcal{D}(x)$ is unbounded. \square

Lemma 6.14. *Let $P \in k[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Suppose that there exists $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ such that $\{s_n(x) \mid t_n \neq t_{n+1}\}$ is unbounded. Then the range of dynamical degrees around x is unbounded.*

Proof. If $\{s_n(x) \mid t_n \neq t_{n+1}\}$ is unbounded we have that

$$\log(\text{diam}(G_j)) = \log(\text{diam}(L_0)) - d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_j, L_0)$$

belongs to $k_j^{-1}\mathbb{N}$ for (k_j) an unbounded sequence, then, in view of Lemma 6.10,

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} [d_n(x)]^{-1} = 0.$$

Hence, the range of dynamical degrees $\mathcal{D}(x)$ is unbounded. \square

Lemma 6.15. *Let $P \in k[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Suppose that there exists a recurrent critical element $c \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Then, there exists a sequence $(y_n) \subseteq \mathcal{J}_P$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} y_n = c$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \delta(y_n) = +\infty$.*

To prove the previous lemma it is convenient to use p -adic absolute value notation. Recall that we are supposing that

$$\log(|k^\times|) = \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad \log(|K^\times|) = \mathbb{Q}.$$

Given a prime number p , the absolute value $|\cdot|_p$ is defined as follows. For $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ we put $|a|_p = p^{-n}$, where, $a = p^n m$ and p does not divide m . For a rational number $\frac{a}{b}$ we put $\left|\frac{a}{b}\right|_p = \frac{|a|_p}{|b|_p}$. Recall that $|\cdot|_p$ is a non-Archimedean absolute value.

For convenience we record the following general fact about non-Archimedean absolute values as a remark.

Remark 6.16. Let $r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that $|r_1|_p < |r_2|_p$, then $|r_1 + r_2|_p = |r_2|_p$.

Proof of Lemma 6.15. In view of Lemma 6.12 we have that the range of dynamical degrees $\mathcal{D}(c)$ is an unbounded set. For each $n \geq 0$ the dynamical degree $d_n = d_n(c)$ around c is a product of $\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1$ numbers smaller than d . Hence, there exists a prime number $p \leq d$ such that arbitrarily large powers of p divide elements in the range of dynamical degrees around c , that is, $(|d_n^{-1}|_p)$ is an unbounded sequence.

If I_{j_n} denotes the segment such that $P^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor + 1}(\cdot)G_n, G_{n-1}(\cdot) = I_{j_n}$ and

$$\alpha_n = |d_n^{-1} \cdot |I_{j_n}||_p,$$

it follows that the sequence (α_n) is also unbounded.

Let $m_1 \geq 1$ be the smallest integer such that $\max\{1, |\log(\text{diam}(L_0))|_p\} < |\alpha_{m_1}|_p$. Let $1 < e_1$ such that $|\alpha_{m_1}|_p = p^{e_1}$.

Recursively, we define m_n as the smallest integer larger than m_{n-1} such that $p^{e_{n-1}} < |\alpha_{m_n}|_p$. We define e_n as the integer satisfying $|\alpha_{m_n}|_p = p^{e_n}$. Note that both (m_n) and (e_n) are increasing sequences of integers.

To construct the sequence (y_n) we need to prove first that $\{s_{m_n}(c) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is an unbounded set. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} -\log(\text{diam}(G_{m_n})) &= -\log(\text{diam}(L_0)) + \sum_{\ell=1}^{m_n} d_\ell^{-1} \cdot |I_{j_\ell}| \\ &= -\log(\text{diam}(L_0)) + \sum_{\ell=1}^{m_n} \alpha_\ell. \end{aligned}$$

Using Remark 6.16 and the choice of m_n we have that

$$\begin{aligned} |\log(\text{diam}(G_{m_n}))|_p &= \left| -\log(\text{diam}(L_0)) + \sum_{\ell=1}^{m_n} \alpha_\ell \right|_p \\ &= |\alpha_{m_n}|_p = p^{e_n}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the largest power of p dividing the denominator, say b_n , of $\log(\text{diam}(G_{m_n}))$ is p^{e_n} . Then

$$s_{m_n} = \frac{\text{lcm}(m, b_j)}{m} \geq \frac{\text{lcm}(m, p^{e_n})}{m},$$

by definition of s_n (see Definition 6.3). In particular, $\lim s_{m_n} = +\infty$, since (e_n) is an increasing sequence of integers.

For all $n \geq q\mathcal{N}(c) + q$ there exists a noncritical element $y_n \in \mathcal{J}_P$ such that $G_{m_n}(y_n) = G_{m_n}$ and $G_{m_n+1}(y_n) \neq G_{m_n+1}$, see Note that, $\text{lcm}(y_n, c) = m_n \rightarrow +\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. Then the sequence (y_n) converges to c . In view of this, we only need prove that $\lim \delta(y_n) = +\infty$.

The injectivity time of $G_{m_n+1}(y_n)$ is larger than the injectivity time of $G_{m_n}(y_n)$, since $G_{m_n}(y_n)$ is a critical element and G_{m_n+1} is not. Hence, applying Proposition 6.4 and Lemma 5.3 (2) we obtain a bound, from below, for the algebraic degree of y_n . More precisely,

$$\delta(y_n) \geq \delta(G_{m_n+1}(y_n)) \geq \max\{1, s_{m_n}(c)\} = s_{m_n}.$$

That is, $\lim \delta(y_n) = +\infty$. \square

Now we can give the proof of Theorem C.

Proof of the Theorem C. We prove that in the presence of a recurrent critical element, \mathcal{J}_P is not an algebraic set over k . Suppose that there exists a recurrent critical element c contained in \mathcal{J}_P . Following Lemma 6.15, there exists a sequence $(y_n) \subseteq \mathcal{J}_P$ such that $\lim \delta(y_n) = +\infty$. Applying Corollary 5.7 we obtain x in the Julia set of P with $\delta(x) = +\infty$.

In particular, if \mathcal{J}_P is algebraic over k , then there are not critical periodic elements in \mathcal{J}_P . Following Proposition 6.7 we obtain that \mathcal{J}_P is contained in K . In Proposition 5.6 we showed the existence of (the smallest) $\Delta \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\delta(x) \leq \Delta$ for all $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. \square

6.5. The completion of the field of formal Puiseux series. Let F be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0. We denote by $F((\tau))$ the *field of formal Laurent series* with coefficients in F . For a nonzero element

$$z = \sum_{j \geq j_0} a_j \tau^j \in F((\tau))$$

we define $\text{ord}(z) = \min\{j \mid j \neq 0\}$ and $|z| = e^{-\text{ord}(z)}$. Observe that $|\cdot|$ is a non-Archimedean absolute value and that $F((\tau))$ is complete with respect to $|\cdot|$ but not algebraically closed. An algebraic closure of $F((\tau))$ is the *field of formal Puiseux series* $F\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle$ with coefficients in F (e.g. chapter IV, Theorem 3.1 in [23]). More precisely, $F\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle$ is the direct limit of the fields $F((\tau))(\tau^{1/m}) = F((\tau^{1/m}))$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}$, with the obvious inclusions, that is, $F((\tau^{1/m_1})) \subseteq F((\tau^{1/m_2}))$ if and only if m_1 divides to m_2 .

Therefore an element in $F\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle$ has the form

$$z = \sum_{j \geq j_0} a_j \tau^{j/m}$$

for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$. The unique extension of $|\cdot|$ to $F\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle$ (also denoted by $|\cdot|$) is completely determined by $|\tau^{1/m}| = e^{-1/m}$.

Note that the degree of the field $F((\tau^{1/m}))$ over $F((\tau))$ is precisely m . Moreover, $F((\tau^{1/m}))$ is the unique field extension of $F((\tau))$ of degree m .

We denote by \mathbb{L}_F the completion of $F\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle$ with respect to $|\cdot|$. Every $z \in \mathbb{L}_F$ can be represented as

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} a_j \tau^{\lambda_j},$$

where (λ_j) is an increasing sequence of rational numbers tending to $+\infty$. In this case $|z| = e^{-\text{ord}(z)}$ where $\text{ord}(z) = \min\{\lambda_j \mid a_j \neq 0\}$. The field \mathbb{L}_F is also algebraically closed since it is the completion of an algebraically closed non-Archimedean field.

The following Proposition is a complement of Proposition 6.4. The result is not true in general, it depends on the structure of the finite extensions of $F((\tau))$.

Proposition 6.17. *Let $P \in F\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Consider x in the Julia set of P and denote by (G_n) the geometric sequence of x . For each $n \geq -1$ let $s_n = s_n(x)$. Then*

$$(3) \quad \delta(G_{n+1}) \leq \text{lcm}\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n\},$$

where lcm denotes the least common multiple.

Proof. We proceed by induction. If $n = -1$ we have that

$$\delta(G_0) = 1 \leq \text{lcm}\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq -1\}.$$

Suppose that (3) holds for $n - 1$. If $t_n = t_{n+1}$ then

$$\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n - 1\} = \{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n\}.$$

By Corollary 6.6 we have that $\delta(G_n) = \delta(G_{n+1})$, therefore (3) holds for n .

Suppose that $t_n \neq t_{n+1}$ and let \mathcal{D}_n be the direction in T_{G_n} containing G_{n+1} . We have that, there exists $0 \neq a \in F$ such that $u_n + a\tau^{b_n/a_n}$ belongs to $\mathcal{D}_n \cap \mathbb{L}_F$ where $b_n/a_n = |\log \text{diam}(G_n)|_{\mathbb{R}}$ with $(a_n, b_n) = 1$.

In view of the structure of the algebraic extensions of the field of formal Laurent series (see subsection 6.5) we have that $\delta(u_n + a\tau^{b_n/a_n}) \leq \text{lcm}\{\delta(\tau^{b_n/a_n}), \delta(u_n)\}$ and $\delta(\tau^{b_n/a_n}) = \text{lcm}\{m, a_n\} \cdot m^{-1} = s_n$. It follows, by Lemma 6.5, that

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(u_{n+1}) &\leq \delta(u_n + a\tau^{b_n/a_n}) \\ &\leq \text{lcm}\{\delta(\tau^{b_n/a_n}), \delta(u_n)\} \\ &= \text{lcm}\{\delta(u_n), s_n\} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we have that $\delta(G_{n+1}) \leq \text{lcm}\{s_n, \delta(G_n)\}$.

Applying the inductive hypothesis it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(G_{n+1}) &\leq \text{lcm}\{s_n, \delta(G_n)\} \\ &\leq \text{lcm}\{s_n, \text{lcm}\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n - 1\}\} \\ &\leq \text{lcm}\{s_j \mid t_j \neq t_{j+1}, -1 \leq j \leq n\}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the proposition. \square

Proof of Theorem D. From Theorem C we have that there are not recurrent critical element in \mathcal{J}_P and that there exists a smallest $\Delta \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\delta(x) \leq \Delta$ for all $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. In particular, in view of the structure of the subfields of $F\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle$, it follows that \mathcal{J}_P is contained in the unique extension of $F((\tau))$ with degree Δ .

Conversely. Suppose that there exists $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ with $\delta(x) = +\infty$. By Proposition 6.17 it follows that $\text{lcm}\{s_n(x) \mid t_n \neq t_{n+1}\}$ is an unbounded set, hence $\{s_n(x) \mid t_n \neq t_{n+1}\}$ is also an unbounded set and therefore the range of dynamical degrees $\mathcal{D}(x)$ is also unbounded (see Lemma 6.14). By Lemma 6.12, there exists a critical element $c \in \mathcal{J}_P$ with its range of dynamical degrees $\mathcal{D}(c)$ unbounded. Hence, there exist a recurrent critical element in \mathcal{J}_P . \square

7. POLYNOMIAL WITH COEFFICIENTS IN K

In the previous section we proved Corollary B for polynomials with algebraic coefficients. To prove Theorem A for polynomials with coefficients in K we use a perturbation argument.

The key to perturb the coefficients of P preserving a suitable orbit is the following proposition.

Proposition 7.1. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$ and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Then*

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(y, L_0) \leq d^{d-1} \cdot d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, L_0),$$

for all y in $\omega(x)$.

7.1. Key Lemma and Proof of Proposition 7.1. To prove Proposition 7.1 we need to compare the distance from $d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, L_0)$ with $d_{\mathbb{H}}(y, L_0)$. To do this, we need to introduce the concepts of *level* and *time sequences*. Recall that $\text{lcg}(x, y)$ denotes the largest common geometric level between x and y , see Definition 6.13.

Let $P \in K[z]$ be a nonsimple polynomial of degree ≥ 2 with q generators for its geometric sequences.

We define $k_0 = 0$ and $\ell_0 = \text{lcg}(x, y)$. The point y belongs to $\omega(x)$, hence

$$\limsup_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \text{lcg}(P^j(x), y) = +\infty.$$

Let

$$k_1 = \min\{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{lcg}(P^j(x), y) > \ell_0\}$$

and let $\ell_1 = \text{lcg}(P^{k_1}(x), y)$.

Recursively, we define $k_n = \min\{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{lcg}(P^j(x), y) > \ell_{n-1}\}$ and

$$\ell_n = \text{lcg}(P^{k_n}(x), y)$$

for all $n \geq 2$. See Figure 1.

Definition 7.2. We say that $(\ell_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is the *level sequence* from x to y and that $(k_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is the *time sequence* from x to y .

Note that

$$P^{k_n}([G_{\ell_n+qk_n}(x), G_{\ell_{n-1}+qk_n}(x)]) = [G_{\ell_n}(y), G_{\ell_{n-1}}(y)].$$

Remark 7.3. Observe that k_n is the smallest integer such that

$$P^{k_n}([x, L_0]) \cap [y, G_{\ell_{n-1}}(y)] \neq \emptyset.$$

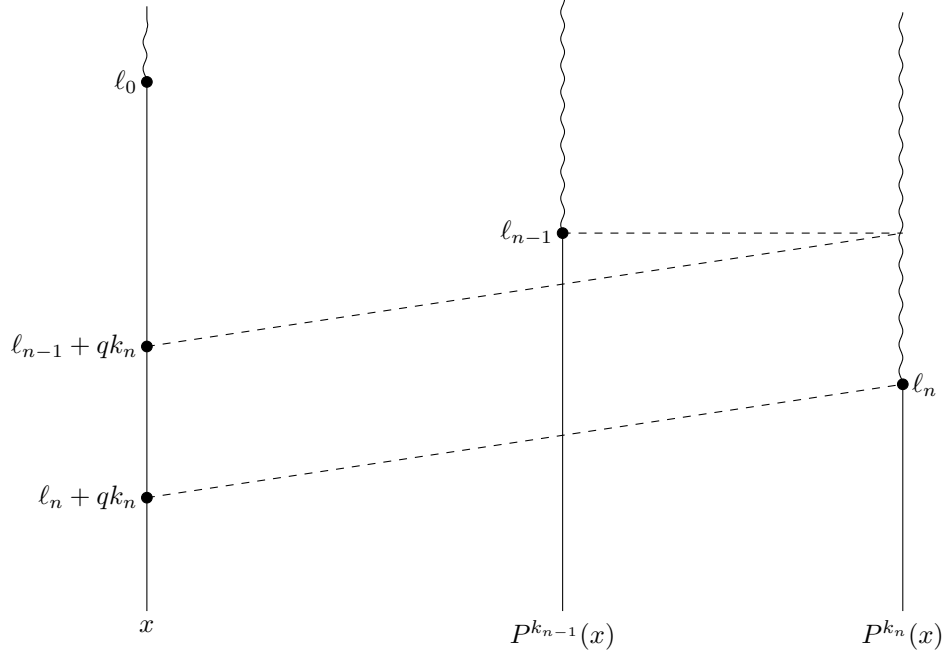


FIGURE 1. Level and time sequences

Lemma 7.4. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$ with q generators for its geometric sequences. Let $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ and consider y in the ω -limit of x , we denote by (ℓ_n) (resp. (k_n)) the level (resp. time) sequence from x to y . Then, for any $n \geq 1$,*

$$\deg_{G_j(x)}(P^{k_n}) \leq d^{d-1}$$

for all the elements $G_j(x)$ contained in the segment $[x, G_{\ell_{n-1}+qk_n}(x)]$.

Proof. Let $n > 1$ and let $G_j(x) \in [x, G_{\ell_{n-1}+qk_n}(x)]$ be a geometric point. Note that the elements in the set

$$O_n(G_j(x)) = \{G_j(x), P(G_j(x)), \dots, P^{k_{n-1}}(G_j(x))\}$$

are pairwise incomparable. In fact, if we suppose that there exist $0 \leq i$ and $1 \leq \ell$ such that $1 \leq i + \ell < k_n$ and $P^i(G_j(x)) \preceq P^{i+\ell}(G_j(x))$, it follows that

$$G_{j-qi}(P^i(x)) \preceq G_{j-qi-q\ell}(P^{i+\ell}(x)).$$

Hence

$$G_{j-qi-q\ell}(P^i(x)) = G_{j-qi-q\ell}(P^{i+\ell}(x)).$$

Then we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
P^{k_n-\ell}(G_{j-q\ell}(x)) &= P^{k_n-i-\ell}(P^i(G_{j-q\ell}(x))) \\
&= P^{k_n-i-\ell}(G_{j-qi-q\ell}(P^i(x))) \\
&= P^{k_n-i-\ell}(G_{j-qi-q\ell}(P^{i+\ell}(x))) \\
&= G_{j-qi-q\ell-q(k_n-i-\ell)}(P^{i+\ell+k_n-i-\ell}(x)) \\
&= G_{j-qk_n}(P^{k_n}(x)) \\
&= P^{k_n}(G_j(x)).
\end{aligned}$$

Since $P^{k_n}(G_j(x)) \in [y, G_{\ell_{n-1}}(y)[$, we have $P^{k_n-\ell}([x, L_0]) \cap [y, G_{\ell_{n-1}}(y)[\neq \emptyset$, which contradicts Remark 7.3.

Hence, we obtain that the set $O_n(G_j(x))$ contains at most $d-1$ critical elements. In consequence, the local degree of P^{k_n} at $G_j(x)$ is bounded, from above, by d^{d-1} . \square

Proof of Proposition 7.1. Let $n \geq 1$ and suppose that P has q generators for its geometric sequences. Let x be in the Julia set of P and consider $y \in \omega(x)$. Denote by (ℓ_n) (resp. (k_n)) the level (resp. time) sequence from x to y . From the previous Lemma and Proposition 4.8, the local degree of P^{k_n} is constant and smaller than d^{d-1} in each segment of the form $]G_{j+1}(x), G_j(x)[$ contained in $[G_{\ell_n+qk_n}(x), G_{\ell_{n-1}+qk_n}(x)[$. By Lemma 2.4 it follows that

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(P^{k_n}(G_{j+1}(x)), P^{k_n}(G_j(x))) \leq d^{d-1} \cdot d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{j+1}(x), G_j(x)).$$

Applying this to all the segments $]G_{j+1}(x), G_j(x)[$ contained in

$$[G_{\ell_n+qk_n}(x), G_{\ell_{n-1}+qk_n}(x)[$$

we obtain that

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{\ell_n}(y), G_{\ell_{n-1}}(y)) \leq d^{d-1} \cdot d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{\ell_n+qk_n}(x), G_{\ell_{n-1}+qk_n}(x)).$$

Therefore, if we put $a = d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{\ell_0}(x), L_0) = d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{\ell_0}(y), L_0)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
d_{\mathbb{H}}(y, L_0) &= a + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{\ell_n}(y), G_{\ell_{n-1}}(y)) \\
&\leq a + d^{d-1} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{\ell_n+qk_n}(x), G_{\ell_{n-1}+qk_n}(x)) \\
&\leq a + d^{d-1} \cdot \sum_{n=\ell_0+qk_1}^{+\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{n+1}(x), G_n(x)) \\
&\leq a + d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{\ell_0+qk_1}(x), G_{\ell_0}(x)) + d^{d-1} \cdot d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, G_{\ell_0+qk_1}(x)) \\
&\leq d^{d-1} \cdot d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, L_0)
\end{aligned}$$

\square

7.2. Recurrent Orbits in the Hyperbolic Space. Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P \setminus K$. From Proposition 3.14 we know that $\omega(x)$ contains a critical element. Nevertheless, using Proposition 7.1 we can be more precise.

Corollary 7.5. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P \setminus K$. Then, $\omega(x) \cap \mathbb{H}_K$ contains a recurrent critical element.*

Proof. Let $x \in \mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$. From Proposition 3.14 there exists a critical point c_1 in $\omega(x)$. By Proposition 7.1 it follows that

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(c_1, L_0) \leq d^{d-1} \cdot d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, L_0) < +\infty.$$

Hence, c_1 belongs to \mathbb{H}_K . Recursively, we can find a sequence of critical elements $(c_n) \subseteq \mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$ such that $c_{n+1} \in \omega(c_n)$. By Proposition 2.11 there exists N such that $c_N \in \omega(c_N)$. That is, c_N is a recurrent critical element in $\omega(x) \cap \mathbb{H}_K$. \square

By corollary above, we need to study the recurrent critical elements in $\mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$.

In the case that $\omega(x)$ contains a periodic critical orbit we will show, Proposition 7.6, that x is a preperiodic point. In Proposition 7.7, we will prove that the unique recurrent critical orbits in $\mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$ are the periodic critical orbit.

Proposition 7.6. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 and consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$. If the ω -limit of x contains a periodic critical element, then x is preperiodic or x is a classical point.*

Proposition 7.7. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Then the critical elements of P contained in $\mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$ are preperiodic critical elements of type II.*

To show Proposition 7.7 we use a perturbation argument. To prove Proposition 7.6 we need the following lemma about geometric sequences.

Lemma 7.8. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 with q generators for its geometric sequences. Consider $c \in \text{Crit}(P) \cap \mathcal{J}_P$ a critical element which is fixed by P . Let x be a Julia point such that $G_n(x) = G_n(c)$ and $G_{n+1}(x)$ is noncritical for some $n > q + q\mathcal{N}(c)$. Then $P(G_{n+1}(x))$ is not critical.*

Proof. In view of the properties of $\mathcal{N}(c)$ (see Proposition 3.12) we know that if $P(G_{n+1}(x))$ is critical, then it coincides with $G_{n+1-q}(c) = G_{n+1-q}(P(c))$. Therefore

$$\deg_{G_n(c)}(P) \geq 1 + \deg_{G_{n+1}(c)}(P),$$

from Remark 2.6, which contradicts the definition of $\mathcal{N}(c)$, since the local degrees of P at $G_n(c)$ and at $G_{n+1}(c)$ coincide. \square

Proof of Proposition 7.6. We assume that P is a tame polynomial with q generators for its geometric sequences.

Suppose that there exists a nonpreperiodic element $x \in \mathcal{J}_P$ such that the ω -limit of x contains a periodic critical element c . Passing to an iterate we can suppose that c is a fixed point.

Let (ℓ_n) be the level sequence from x to c and (k_n) be the time sequence from x to c .

Since $1 + \ell_n + qk_n > \ell_{n-1} + qk_{n-1}$ we can use Lemma 7.4 to conclude that

$$(4) \quad \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x)}(P^{k_n}) \leq d^{d-1}$$

for all $n \geq 1$.

Consider $\mathcal{N} = \max\{\mathcal{N}(x), \mathcal{N}(c)\}$. If $\ell_n > q + q\mathcal{N}$ the points

$$G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x)) = P^{k_n}(G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x)) \text{ and } G_{\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x)) = P^{k_n}(L_{\ell_n+qk_n}(x))$$

satisfy the hypothesis of Lemma 7.8, since $G_{\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x)) = G_{\ell_n}(c)$ and

$$G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x)) = P^{k_n}(G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x))$$

is not a critical element, by definition of (ℓ_n) and (k_n) (see Definition 7.2). Hence

$$P(G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x)))$$

is not a critical element, that is $\deg_{G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x))}(P^2) = 1$. If $\ell_n - q > q - q\mathcal{N}$ the points

$$G_{1+\ell_n-q}(P^{k_n+1}(x)) = P(G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x)))$$

and

$$G_{\ell_n-q}(P^{k_n+1}(x)) = P(G_{\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x))) = P(G_{\ell_n}(c)) = G_{\ell_n-q}(c)$$

satisfy the hypothesis of Lemma 7.8 by the definition of the level and time sequences. Hence

$$P(G_{1+\ell_n-q}(P^{k_n+1}(x))) = P^2(G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x)))$$

is not a critical element, that is $\deg_{G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x))}(P^3) = 1$. Applying Lemma 7.8 recursively we obtain that the elements in the

$$\{P(G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x))), P^2(G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x))), \dots, P^{e_n-1}(G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x)))\}$$

are not critical, where e_n is the smallest positive integer such that

$$\ell_n - q(e_n - 2) \leq q + q\mathcal{N}.$$

In particular, it follows that

$$(5) \quad \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x))}(P^{e_n}) = \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x)}(P^{k_n+e_n}) = 1.$$

If we have that $\ell_n - q(e_n - 2) \leq q + q\mathcal{N}$ it follows that

$$\ell_n - qe_n \leq -q + q\mathcal{N} \leq q\mathcal{N},$$

since $1 \leq q$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n-qe_n}}(P^{\lfloor \ell_n/q \rfloor - e_n + 1}) &= \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n-qe_n}}(P^{\lfloor (\ell_n - qe_n)/q \rfloor + 1}) \\ &\leq \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n-qe_n}}(P^{\lfloor q\mathcal{N}/q \rfloor + 1}) \\ &= \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n-qe_n}}(P^{\mathcal{N}+1}) \\ &\leq d^{\mathcal{N}+1} \end{aligned}$$

that is

$$(6) \quad \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n-qe_n}}(P^{\lfloor \ell_n + qe_n/q \rfloor + 1}) = \deg_{G_{\ell_n - qe_n}}(P^{\lfloor \ell_n/q \rfloor + e_n + 1}) \leq d^{\mathcal{N}+1}$$

for any geometric point of level $1 + \ell_n - qe_n$.

If

$$\Delta_n = \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x)}(P^{\lfloor (\ell_n + qk_n)/q \rfloor + 1})$$

we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_n &= \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x)}(P^{\lfloor \ell_n/q \rfloor + k_n + 1}) \\ &= \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x)}(P^{k_n}) \cdot \deg_{P^{k_n}(G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x))}(P^{e_n}) \cdot \deg_{P^{k_n+e_n}(G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x))}(P^{\lfloor \ell_n/q \rfloor + e_n + 1}) \\ &= \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x)}(P^{k_n}) \cdot \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n}(P^{k_n}(x))}(P^{e_n}) \cdot \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n-qe_n}(P^{k_n+e_n}(x))}(P^{\lfloor \ell_n/q \rfloor + e_n + 1}) \end{aligned}$$

by (4), (5) and (6) we conclude that

$$(7) \quad \deg_{G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x)}(P^{\lfloor (1+\ell_n+qk_n)/q \rfloor + 1}) \leq d^{d-1} \cdot 1 \cdot d^{\mathcal{N}+1} = d^{d+\mathcal{N}}$$

for all $n \geq M$ where $M \in \mathbb{N}$ is such that $\ell_M > q + q\mathcal{N}$.

Following Proposition 4.8 and (7) above, we have that $\deg_y(P^{\lfloor(\ell_n + qk_n)/q\rfloor + 1})$ is constant and bounded by $d^{d+\mathcal{N}}$ for any point y in the segment

$$[G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x), G_{\ell_n+qk_n}(x)].$$

Since $P^{\lfloor(\ell_n + qk_n)/q\rfloor + 1}([G_{1+\ell_n+qk_n}(x), G_{\ell_n+qk_n}(x)])$ belong to $\{I_0, I_1, \dots, I_{q-1}\}$ (see discussion below Definition 4.4) there exists a segment $I \in \{I_0, I_1, \dots, I_{q-1}\}$ and an strictly increasing sequence (n_j) of integers larger than M such that

$$P^{\lfloor(\ell_{n_j} + qk_{n_j})/q\rfloor + 1}([G_{1+\ell_{n_j}+qk_{n_j}}(x), G_{\ell_{n_j}+qk_{n_j}}(x)]) = I,$$

for all $j \geq 1$.

Therefore, following Lemma 2.4 and using (7), we have that

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\mathbb{H}}(x, L_0) &\geq \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} d_{\mathbb{H}}(G_{1+\ell_{n_j}+qk_{n_j}}(x), G_{\ell_{n_j}+qk_{n_j}}(x)) \\ &\geq \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} \frac{|I|}{d^{d+\mathcal{N}}} \\ &= +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

where $|I|$ denotes the length of the segment I . It follows, x is a classical point. \square

Recall that we are assuming that $k \subseteq K$ is a complete field such that the restriction of $|\cdot|$ to k is a discrete absolute value and that

$$\{z \in K \mid [k(z), k] < +\infty\}$$

is a dense subset of K .

In order to prove Proposition 7.7 we need a proposition to relate the dynamics of a polynomial

$$P(z) = a_d z^d + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$$

in $K[z]$ with the dynamics of a small perturbation Q of P , of degree d and with coefficients in a finite extension of k .

Proposition 7.9. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$ and let $0 < R < \text{diam}(L_0)$. Then, a tame polynomial $Q \in k^a[z]$ such that $P(x) = Q(x)$ and $\deg_x(P) = \deg_x(Q)$ for all x in*

$$\overline{D_0} \cap \{\text{diam}(y) > R\} \cap P^{-1}(\{\text{diam}(y) > R\}).$$

To prove the previous Proposition we need the following straightforward fact that we establish as a lemma

Lemma 7.10. *Let $\eta > 0$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ consider $w_1, \dots, w_n, w'_1, \dots, w'_n \in K$ such that $|w_j - w'_j| < \eta$ and $|w_j| = |w'_j|$ for all $1 \leq j \leq n$. Then*

$$|w_1 w_2 \dots w_n - w'_1 w'_2 \dots w'_n| \leq (\max\{|w_1|, |w_2|, \dots, |w_n|\})^{n-1} \cdot \eta.$$

Proof of Proposition 7.9. Let $P(z) = a_d z^d + a_{d-1} z^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0 \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial. Since P is a tame polynomial we have that

$$\text{Crit}(P) = \bigcup_{j=1}^{d-1} [w_j, \infty[,$$

where $P'(z) = a_d \cdot d \cdot (z - w_1)(z - w_2) \cdots (z - w_{d-1})$. Note that

$$a_j = \frac{a_d \cdot d}{j} \cdot \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{d-j} \leq d-1} w_{i_1} w_{i_2} \cdots w_{i_{d-j}}$$

for all $1 \leq j \leq d-1$.

Let

$$(8) \quad C = \max_{1 \leq j \leq d-1} \left\{ |j^{-1}| \right\} \cdot \max \left\{ 1, |a_d|^d, \left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq d-1} \{|w_j|\} \right)^d \right\}.$$

Put $D_0 = B_{r_P}(z_0)$ and let

$$(9) \quad R_0 = \max\{r_P, |z_0|\}$$

Consider

$$(10) \quad 0 < \varepsilon < \min \left\{ \min_{w_i \neq w_j} \{|w_i - w_j|\}, R, \frac{R}{C \cdot \max\{1, R_0^d\}} \right\}.$$

Since k^a is dense in K , for all $1 \leq j \leq d-1$ we can pick $w'_j \in k^a$ such that $|w_j - w'_j| < \varepsilon$, $|w_j| = |w'_j|$ and $w'_j = w'_i$ if $w_j = w_i$. Moreover, pick $b_d, b_0 \in k^a$ such that $|b_j - a_j| < \varepsilon$ and $|a_j| = |b_j|$ for $j = 0, d$. Let

$$Q(z) = b_d z^d + b_{d-1} z^{d-1} + \cdots + b_2 z^2 + b_1 z + b_0$$

in $k^a[z]$ be the formal primitive of

$$d \cdot b_d \cdot (z - w'_1)(z - w'_2) \cdots (z - w'_{d-1})$$

such that $Q(0) = b_0$. We will show that Q is a polynomial with the required properties.

By the condition on ε in (10) and the construction of Q , we have that for all $1 \leq j \leq d-1$, the degree of w'_j as a critical point of Q coincides with the degree of w_j as a critical point of P . Moreover,

$$\text{Crit}(P) \cap \{\text{diam}(y) > \varepsilon\} = \text{Crit}(Q) \cap \{\text{diam}(y) > \varepsilon\},$$

again by (10), we have that

$$\text{Crit}(P) \cap \{\text{diam}(y) > R\} = \text{Crit}(Q) \cap \{\text{diam}(y) > R\}.$$

It follows that Q is a tame polynomial and that $\deg_x(P) = \deg_x(Q)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{H}_K$ with $\text{diam}(x) > R$.

By the definition of Q we have that

$$b_j = \frac{b_d \cdot d}{j} \cdot \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{d-j} \leq d-1} w'_{i_1} w'_{i_2} \cdots w'_{i_{d-j}}$$

for $1 \leq j \leq d-1$.

Note that if $\text{char}(\tilde{K}) = 0$ then $|d| = 1$. Since P is a tame polynomial it follows that if $\text{char}(\tilde{K}) = p > 0$ then $\text{char}(\tilde{K})$ does not divide d , therefore $|d|$ is also 1 in this case.

Applying Lemma 7.10 we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
|b_j - a_j| &= \left| \frac{d}{j} \cdot \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{d-j} \leq d-1} (a_d \cdot w_{i_1} w_{i_2} \dots w_{i_{d-j}} - b_d \cdot w'_{i_1} w'_{i_2} \dots w'_{i_{d-j}}) \right| \\
&= |j^{-1}| \cdot \left| \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{d-j} \leq d-1} (a_d \cdot w_{i_1} w_{i_2} \dots w_{i_{d-j}} - b_d \cdot w'_{i_1} w'_{i_2} \dots w'_{i_{d-j}}) \right| \\
&\leq |j^{-1}| \cdot \max_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{d-j} \leq d-1} |a_d \cdot w_{i_1} w_{i_2} \dots w_{i_{d-j}} - b_d \cdot w'_{i_1} w'_{i_2} \dots w'_{i_{d-j}}| \\
&\leq |j^{-1}| \cdot \left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq d-1} \{|a_d|, |w_1|, |w_2|, \dots, |w_{d-1}|\} \right)^{d-j} \cdot \varepsilon
\end{aligned}$$

for all $1 \leq j \leq d-1$. Hence, by (8) and (10), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
|b_j - a_j| &\leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq d-1} \{|j^{-1}|\} \cdot \max \left\{ 1, |a_d|^d, \left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq d-1} \{|w_j|\} \right)^d \right\} \cdot \varepsilon \\
&= C \cdot \varepsilon \\
(11) \quad &< \frac{R}{\max\{1, R_0^d\}}
\end{aligned}$$

for all $0 \leq j \leq d$.

Let $R < r < r_P$ and consider $B = B_r^+(a)$ contained in $D_0 = B_{r_P}(z_0)$ such that $P(B)$ is also contained in D_0 and $\text{diam}(P(B)) > R$.

By (9) and (11), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sup_{z \in B} |(Q - P)(z)| &\leq \sup_{z \in B} \max_{1 \leq j \leq d-1} |b_j - a_j| |z|^j \\
&\leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq d-1} |b_j - a_j| \cdot \max\{1, R_0^d\} \\
&< R.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$Q(B) = P(B) + (Q - P)(B) = P(B),$$

that is, $Q(x)$ coincides with $P(x)$ for all type II points x contained in

$$\overline{D_0} \cap \{\text{diam}(y) > R\} \cap P^{-1}(\{\text{diam}(y) > R\}).$$

Considering decreasing sequences of type II points, we have that $Q(x)$ coincides with $P(x)$ for all $x \in \overline{D_0} \cap \{\text{diam}(y) > R\} \cap P^{-1}(\{\text{diam}(y) > R\})$. \square

Lemma 7.11. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame of degree $d \geq 2$. Suppose that there exists a nonperiodic recurrent critical element $c \in \mathcal{J}_P$. Then c belongs to K .*

Proof. Seeking a contradiction, suppose that there exists a recurrent and nonperiodic critical element $c \in \mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$. In view of the recurrence of c we have that $P^n(c)$ belongs to the ω -limit of c for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Following Proposition 7.1 we obtain that

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_0, P^n(c)) \leq d^{d-1} \cdot d_{\mathbb{H}}(L_0, c),$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. In particular, $0 < \inf\{\text{diam}(P^n(c)) \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\}$.

Let $0 < R < \inf\{\text{diam}(P^n(c)) \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\}$. By Proposition 7.9 we have that there exists a tame polynomial $Q \in k^a[z]$ of degree d such that Q coincides with P in

$$\overline{D_0} \cap \{\text{diam}(y) > R\} \cap P^{-1}(\{\text{diam}(y) > R\}).$$

In particular, the dynamical sequence $(L_n(c))$ of P is also a dynamical sequence of Q , it follows that c belongs to the Julia set of Q . Then, $c \in \mathcal{J}_Q \setminus K$ is a non-periodic and recurrent algebraic element (since it is critical), which contradicts Proposition 6.7. Therefore c belongs to \mathcal{J}_P^1 . \square

Proof of Proposition 7.7. We proceed by contradiction. Suppose that there exists a critical element $c \in \mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$ that is not preperiodic. According to Corollary 7.5 there exists a recurrent critical element c_1 in $\omega(c) \cap \mathbb{H}_K$ which, by Proposition 7.6, is not a periodic point. Applying Lemma 7.11 we have that $c_1 \in K$, which is impossible.

Therefore c is a preperiodic critical element. The proposition follows since periodic critical elements are of type II by Proposition 2.10. \square

7.3. Proof of Theorem A and Corollary B. In this subsection we prove a slightly stronger version of Theorem A and we obtain some corollaries.

Theorem 7.12. *Let P be a tame polynomial with coefficients in K of degree $d \geq 2$. Then $\mathcal{J}_P \setminus K$ is empty or*

$$\mathcal{J}_P \setminus K = \text{GO}(x_1) \sqcup \cdots \sqcup \text{GO}(x_m),$$

where $1 \leq m \leq d - 2$ and x_1, \dots, x_m are periodic critical elements.

Proof. Consider $x \in \mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$. From Corollary 7.5 we have that $\omega(x)$ contains a nonclassical recurrent critical element. Using Proposition 7.7 and Proposition 7.6 we have that x is in the backward orbit of a periodic critical element. Following Proposition 2.11 there exist, at most, $d - 2$ critical elements contained in the Julia set of P . Now the theorem follows. \square

Corollary B follows directly from Theorem 7.12 applying Proposition 2.13.

If we consider a tame polynomial $P \in K[z]$ but we study the its action in the spherical completion of K , we obtain again Corollary B. This is not true for nontame polynomials. The example 6.3 in [18] shows that for

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{p}(z^p - z^{p^2}) \in \mathbb{C}_p[z],$$

which is not a tame polynomial, we have that

$$J_f \subseteq \{x \in \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}_p}^{1,\text{an}} \mid \text{diam}(x) = p^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}\},$$

moreover, the type II points in J_f are preperiodic and the type IV points in J_f are not preperiodic. Hence, if we consider the action of f on the affine line in the sense of Berkovich associated with the spherical completion of \mathbb{C}_p we have that there exist wandering domains which are not attracted to an attracting cycle.

The following corollary is about the equilibrium measure and the entropy of P . The first statement follows from the countability of $\mathcal{J}_P \cap \mathbb{H}_K$. The second statement is a direct consequence of Theorem D in [11].

Corollary 7.13. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$. Then, the following statements hold:*

- (1) *The topological support of the equilibrium measure of P is the classical Julia set of P .*
- (2) *The equilibrium measure ρ_P is a measure of maximal entropy and*

$$h_{\rho_P} = h_{\text{top}} = \log(d).$$

Theorem 7.12 and Corollary 7.13 are not valid for rational maps, see examples in [11].

It is not known if for any polynomial $P \in K[z]$ such that $\mathcal{J}_P \cap K \neq \emptyset$, there exists a classical repelling periodic point of P in $\mathcal{J}_P \cap K$. In the case of tame polynomials we have the following result.

Corollary 7.14. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree $d \geq 2$. Then the classical Julia set of P contains a repelling periodic point.*

Proof. Following Theorem 7.12, there exists $0 \leq m \leq d - 2$ such that

$$\mathcal{J}_P \setminus K = \text{GO}(x_1) \sqcup \cdots \sqcup \text{GO}(x_m),$$

where x_j are periodic critical elements. In particular, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$, and a level N point L_N such that L_N is not a critical point. If B is the ball associate to L_N we have $B \subseteq D_0$ and $P^N(B) = D_0$. Hence, there exists a periodic point $p \in B$ of period at most N . It follows that p belongs to \mathcal{J}_P and therefore $p \in K$ is a repelling periodic point. \square

In the case of p -adic polynomials, Bezzivin [6] proved that if there exists a classical repelling periodic point in \mathcal{J}_P^I and \mathcal{J}_P^I is a compact set, then $\mathcal{J}_P = \mathcal{J}_P^I$. The following corollary is an analog of Proposition A in [6]. In our case, we do not need to assume that \mathcal{J}_P^I is a nonempty and compact set.

Corollary 7.15. *Let $P \in K[z]$ be a tame polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) $\mathcal{J}_P^I = \mathcal{J}_P$.
- (2) *All the periodic points of P in K are repelling.*
- (3) *There is no critical periodic element in \mathcal{J}_P .*

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